

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

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BIRTHS.

On the 14th September, 1899, at No. 27, Nanxing Road, Shanghai, the wife of Mr. T. A. MEIRA DA COSTA, of a daughter.

On the 15th September, 1899, at 11A, Woosung Road, Shanghai, the wife of ALFRED WALKER, I.M. Customs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 11th September, 1899, at 3 p.m., by the Rev. A. Newcomb, FREDERICK CYRIL ARMISTEAD, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, to JENNIE STEWART, eldest daughter of William Hardie, Shanghai.

On the 16th September, 1899, at St. John's Church, Jessfield, Shanghai, by the Rev. A. Elwin, assisted by the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, CHARLES T. FISKE, China Inland Mission, Hankow, to C. JOSEPHINE SMITH of the same Mission, only daughter of the late Joseph Smith, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

DEATHS.

At No. 88, Chapoo Road, Shanghai, on the 11th September, 1899, DOLORES ALARCON, aged 55 years.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 13th September, 1899, JOHN SMITH, aged 29 years.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The German mail of the 19th August arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Sachsen*, on the 19th

September (31 days); and the American mail of the 25th August arrived, per P. M. steamer *China*, on the 21st September (27 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Prince Henry of Prussia left Hakodate for Kiaochau on the 9th September.

Owing to the plague at Newchwang the export of coffins from that port is to be prohibited.

Telegrams have been received at Shanghai, we learn from the *N. C. Daily News*, announcing an outbreak of plague at Chefoo.

The conditions of the Philippine press censorship are, we learn, very little improved as yet, but there are prospects of a change for the better.

It is reported from Peking that the French are opposing the introduction of Japanese postal experts into the Imperial Chinese Postal service.—*China Gazette*.

The Tsungli Yamen in response to the representations made to it through the Diplomatic Body has consented to prohibit the export of wild bird skins from China.

Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P., arrived at Shanghai from the North on the 15th September and shortly proceeds up the Yangtze on his private mission of investigation.

We learn that Mr. Bristow, who retired recently from the British Consular service in China, is coming out to represent the Peking Syndicate at Shanghai.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The Imperial Commissioner Kang Yi is reported to have evolved a scheme for farming out the collection of lekin in Kwangtung to a syndicate of Chinese merchants for Tls. 3,500,000 per annum.

The condition of the Peiho is more unsatisfactory than ever. Lighters can only load to seven feet, and in the Tientsin Reach the channel is so narrow that they can only swing at certain points.—*N. C. Daily News*.

At a provisional general council of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce on the 5th inst., it was decided that the United States Government should be asked not to extend the Coast Trade Prohibition Law to Hawaii and the Philippines.

According to a London telegram of the 10th September published by the *Kobe Chronicle*, the Dowager Empress of China has requested Mr. W. Pritchard Morgan, M.P., to commence mining operations, for which he obtained a concession, in Szechuen.

From Canton we learn that the prepared opium shops and divans at Canton closed on the 13th inst., as a strike against the regulations of the new monopolists. Smokers were put to great inconvenience and had to abstain from their pipes for the time being.

H.E. Sheng, Director-General of the Han-yang Ironworks, etc., etc., is about to visit Peking for a special audience with the Empress Dowager, from whom, it is understood, says the *N. C. Daily News*, permission is to be asked to sanction a loan of Tls. 5,000,000 from a Japanese syndicate for the extension of the Han-yang Ironworks.

A London telegram of the 7th September, published by the *Kobe Chronicle*, reads:—"A ukase has been issued by the Empress Dowager of China regulating the government of Kwangtung." We have not much faith in the "ukase." Perhaps the report has arisen from a misunderstanding of the object of Kang Yi's mission.

A Seoul telegram of the 12th September states that during the visit of Mr. McLeavy Brown, the Commissioner of Customs, to Kaiji, the centre of the ginseng trade, a disturbance arose between Japanese and the Korean soldiers accompanying Mr. Brown. It is reported that the soldiers fired on the Japanese, killing four of them.—*Nagasaki Press*.

It is stated that the Japanese Government will present to the Diet next session a bill authorizing the contribution of a certain sum to the project of a United States Pacific Cable from San Francisco via Japan and Hongkong to the Philippines. This is the enterprise on account of which Mr. Scrimser paid a visit to Japan in the early part of the year. It is stated that telegraphic rates to Europe and America will be reduced by one-half when the line is completed.—*Japan Mail*.

The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce in its circular for last mail says:—"It is again necessary to allude to the state of the country, which continues in a most disturbed condition, the provincial authorities being apparently unequal to the task of even attempting to put down the bands of brigands who extort and rob with impunity. Two British gunboats and one torpedo-boat are now on the West River, but are quite insufficient in numbers to have more than a very partial effect. An addition to this force is badly needed, seeing that the Chinese Government are unable to grapple with the situation."

The prosperity of the cotton-spinning enterprise in Japan, as compared with the adversity from which it suffered last year, continues to attract much attention. Various causes are assigned for the fortunate change, but paramount among them is the demand of the North-China market. China used to take from Japan only counts from 10 to 18, but she has now begun to ask for sixteens, which Bombay cannot supply, and Manchester is too busy to supply, being fully occupied with America's wants. All the yarns that can be produced in Japan up to the end of November are bespoken, and contracts are offered even beyond that period.—*Japan Mail*.

Kobe was visited by another typhoon on the 8th September. The damage done was not very great, and in one respect was not altogether unwelcome, since the storm removed the advertisement in huge Japanese characters which has for some time past disfigured the hill behind the town and greatly vexed the souls of the foreign residents. "When," says the *Kobe Chronicle*, "shortly after it was erected, a party of indignant Kobaites mounted the hill one night and sawed down the structure, perhaps Messrs. Murai Brothers could hardly have been expected to acquiesce in such an emphatic and impolite method of disapproval; but now that the very elements have learned themselves against this subordination of the green hills of Kobe to the base uses of advertisement, perhaps they will feel more inclined to remove the debris and refrain from re-erecting the characters."

THE DELAY IN COMMENCING THE BRITISH RAILWAY ENTER- PRISES IN CHINA.

(Daily Press, 20th September.)

Some impatience is beginning to be expressed at the non-commencement of the various railway enterprises in China for which concessions have been granted to British syndicates. Dr. MORRISON referred to the question in one of his recent letters, and another correspondent of the Times, also writing from Peking, makes a sarcastic allusion to it. "It is interesting to note," says this correspondent, "that so far not a single rod has been turned on one of the railways we, or rather that group"—meaning a financial group previously mentioned—"seemed so anxious to get, and that not one of them is of the slightest tactical importance." To understand the position, however, it is important to bear in mind that the so-called concessions made to the financial group in question were not concessions to construct the various lines as private undertakings at their own risk and for their own profit; the agreement was that the concessionaires should construct the lines for and on behalf of the Chinese Government, by means of money to be raised by loans, which were to be negotiated by the concessionaires. The management of the lines was also to be entrusted to the concessionaires for a term of years, and the loans were to be secured by liens upon the property and upon the public revenues. Essentially the work was to be a Chinese Government undertaking, to be paid for by funds raised by or on account of the Chinese Government, the British concessionaires merely being given the contract for carrying out the same.

Seeing that the money has to be obtained by loan it is essential to the successful launching of the enterprise that full confidence should be entertained in the Chinese Government. A recent reported hitch (afterwards adjusted) with respect to payment of interest on the loan for the Newchwang Railway has, however, rendered capitalists rather shy and money is not readily forthcoming at rates which the Chinese Government is willing to accept. Sanyo, the Director-General of the Railway Department, thinks the bonds ought to be issued at not less than 90, and in the existing conditions British investors do not seem to think that rate good enough. For the present, therefore, the business hangs fire. The Canton-Kowloon Railway stands on the same footing as the other lines, being projected as a Chinese Government undertaking up to the point at which it meets the Hongkong frontier, and we are therefore not likely to see the completion of that useful work at such an early date as we had hoped and expected. The position is regrettable; but we do not see how the concessionaires can be blamed for not proceeding with the work until the Chinese Government can give the necessary security for the financial accommodation required. The matter brings us back to the time-worn theme of the financial regeneration of China.

Given financial reform and public security, and railways would be made in China as freely as they are in India. As the Times occasional correspondent says, "China's bankruptcy is wholly the result of speculation and waste." The correspondent also says:—"I do not for a moment suggest that it is our duty to protect any other country unless we see a profit in it. But there is a profit and a big profit

"in it, not only commercially, but in the more important matter of the preservation of the balance of power in Asia. The Yangtze Valley holds the peasants who can provide the materials for an army sufficient to stand off Russia and make us a great land Power, yet we are babbling of open doors and letting it slip through our fingers." To all this a ready answer may be given, provided that the protection of the country carries with it control of the administration, more especially of the finances. Events are steadily tending in the direction of inviting and necessitating foreign control of China's finances. The important question is, will Great Britain be ready to undertake that control, or will she leave it to others? In the recent crisis her action has been paralyzed by what the Times correspondent aptly but disrespectfully terms "babbling of open doors." If British influence in China is to be maintained we must abandon that meaningless abstraction as our watchword and be prepared for resolute action directed to the attainment of definite objects.

MR. BARRETT ON THE UNITED STATES POLICY IN CHINA.

(Daily Press, 19th September.)

The North American Review for August contains an interesting article by the Hon. JOHN BARRETT on "The Paramount Power of the Pacific." The paramount Power is, according to Mr. BARRETT, the United States, which has been placed in that position by the course of events in the Philippines. "When Admiral Dewey destroyed the fleet and sovereignty of Spain," says Mr. BARRETT, "he built up in one brief day the influence and prestige of the United States throughout all the Pacific Seas. He accomplished what otherwise might not have been realised in half a century—or possibly never. To use a homely but expressive figure, he picked up American influence as if it were a peg stuck in a hole and put it down tight in the first or leading position." With her Pacific seaboard, her establishment in the Philippines, and her immense resources the United States must necessarily play a leading role in the Pacific. The claim of absolute supremacy put forward by Mr. BARRETT on her behalf may perhaps not be admitted in full, but it may well be allowed to pass as a convenient figure of speech. Mr. BARRETT has a good deal to say about the Philippines, but the chief interest of his article centres in the policy he outlines for the "Paramount Power of the Pacific in China."

"While we should do everything in our power to prevent the disintegration of China," Mr. BARRETT says, "at the same time, in realisation of the fact that we cannot go to war in support of such a policy, if we see that the break-up is inevitable we must leave no stone unturned to preserve our old treaty rights in a new form with the Powers in control. If this is accomplished, it may come to pass that our trade and commerce in the country that was once China will be greater than ever otherwise possible. I doubt, however, as do most authorities on China, if such a fortunate result would ever attend our efforts, but we must take every eventuality into consideration and be prepared for any turn whatsoever in the tide." Mr. BARRETT is emphatic on the point of not going to war to preserve the integrity of China. The United States in their attitude towards China, he says, "should be charit-

"able to that Government's faults, lend a strong hand when possible, and avoid under all circumstances bulldozing and robbing tactics in efforts to obtain by force territory or ports which should only be occupied by legitimate agreement." In another portion of the article we are told that the United States "should stand firmly and persistently for the integrity of the Chinese Empire, and use our influence for the inauguration of reforms of government," but always "without willingness to resort to war." As to all this, it may be said that fine words butter no parsnips. If the United States pronounce definitely in favour of maintaining the integrity of China, they may be asked, as Great Britain was asked, how far they are prepared to go in assisting China to resist aggression, and if the reply is that they are not prepared to lend armed assistance, then China must yield to the aggressor. Also there is little chance of inaugurating reforms of government in China without the exercise of pressure. Moral influence to be effective must be backed up by physical force and a willingness to exercise that force when circumstances so require.

But is the integrity of China (meaning thereby the exclusion of spheres of influence) a thing so greatly worth preserving? Mr. BARRETT admits that it is possible to have the open door and spheres of influence at the same time. That being so, may we not find in the creation of spheres of influence the key to the real opening up of China? There is no open door for trade in China at present. Official corruption, a general policy of obstruction, the prevailing disorder, and the want of security for foreign capital constitute effective barriers. The Hongkong branch of the China Association urges the effective policing of Great Britain's sphere in the Yangtze Valley, and if the recommendations of that body be carried into effect can it be doubted that trade will be greatly promoted thereby? China's trade, with a population of 350,000,000 people, Mr. BARRETT gives in United States currency as \$250,000,000, or say £50,000,000. Were the same ratio of population to trade which exists in all other countries of Asia, progressive and retrogressive, applied to China, her future foreign exchange, he says, could be estimated at \$700,000,000 (£140,000,000). "I do not mean," he adds, "that it can or will attain these figures within this generation, but it is a logical possibility, provided always that the Government is reformed and the door of trade is not closed." There is little hope of reform of the Government. On the other hand an agreement between the Powers not to close the door to trade in their respective spheres is perfectly feasible and is dictated by self-interest and prudence. And Mr. BARRETT appears to contemplate the possibility of the United States carving out for themselves a sphere of influence. In summarising in the closing section of his article the policy he recommends that the United States should pursue one of the points is stated in the following terms:—"We should consider the advisability of securing a port in Northern China, but only in the event of the break-up of the empire, or by legitimate purchase and treaty." It will be noted that the second alternative leaves it open to the United States to acquire a port to-morrow if it suits her, and her appearance in the field as the creator of a second Hongkong or Kiaochau could only be viewed with satisfaction by those who have the real opening up of China at heart.

THE GOLD STANDARD IN SIAM AND THE FAR EAST.

(Daily Press, 18th September.)

The proposed introduction of the gold standard in Siam will if carried into effect tend to hasten the inevitable change in China and the Straits. A majority of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce some time ago recommended a scheme for securing fixity of exchange in that colony, and in another column we reproduce the substance of a despatch by the Governor of the Straits Settlements adversely criticising the scheme. The despatch is an ably reasoned one, but it is important to note that while Sir CHARLES MITCHELL condemns the particular scheme put forward his condemnation does not extend to the object the scheme was designed to effect. One thing, His Excellency says, is certain, and that is that there is a general wish for fixity of exchange and any assistance that Her Majesty's Government could give to attain such an end would be gratefully acknowledged by the community of the Straits Settlements. One of the reasons urged by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce in favour of fixity of exchange was that the colony's transactions with gold standard countries exceeded in value those with countries still adhering to the silver standard. If Siam adopts the gold standard this argument will be greatly strengthened, for Siam is one of the most important of Singapore's commercial connections and the change of standard there will further lessen the volume of the colony's business with silver countries and proportionately increase its volume of business with gold countries.

The announcement that Siam has resolved upon the conversion of her standard was unexpected, but there is good reason to suppose that the change has not been decided upon hastily or without due consideration. The Government has for some years past been engaged in settling its finances in order, for which purpose it obtained the assistance of a financial adviser from England, and more recently several officers have been engaged from India to join the Finance Department. The proposal is to adopt a monetary unit of the same value as the Indian rupee, which seems judicious, in view of the contiguity of Siam and India and the extent of their trade with each other. The particular scheme by which this is proposed to be effected may be open to criticism, like the Straits scheme, but currency conversions have taken place from time to time throughout the world's history and the operation is familiar enough to place it within the reach of any State that has sufficient financial stability to carry it through. When the change is decided upon the experts may be relied upon to arrange a scheme to carry it into effect with due regard to any special circumstances that may exist. A scheme that would suit one country might not be adapted to another, but as between the methods adopted by Japan and India there is a wide range of choice. Such criticism as that to which Sir CHARLES MITCHELL subjects the Singapore proposals is valuable in its proper place, but it is a criticism of details. If the advocates of the scheme should be unable to answer His Excellency's criticisms and this particular scheme should consequently have to be abandoned, they will no doubt address themselves to the preparation of another scheme not open to the same objections but designed to secure the same end.

AMALGAMATION OF THE FOREIGN AND NATIVE CUSTOMS.

(Daily Press, 21st September.)

At the last meeting of the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce a despatch was read from H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, in reply to a letter from the Chamber making representations with reference to the granting of preferential rates on junk-borne cargo from Canton and recommending as a remedy for the evil the abolition of the Native Customs. The Chamber's letter was published about a month ago. After setting out the extent and effect of the evil, the letter went on to say:—"Seeing that any prospect of redress is obviously slender so long as the two competing Customs services are maintained side by side in Kwangtung, and that their continued existence synchronously must serve to obstruct and limit foreign as well as native trade in the province, the Chamber is strongly of opinion that Her Majesty's Government would be justified in demanding the abolition of the Native Customs with its Hop-po, and that the entire collection of duties be placed in the hands of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, who could reimburse the Provincial Treasury the sum at present contributed by the Hop-po." It was further represented that the present system is abnormal, wasteful, and impractical, and it was urged that in the interests of trade and in defence of violated Treaty rights the abolition of this Customs anachronism should be insisted upon by the British Government, who would no doubt be supported by the other Treaty Powers in so just and reasonable a demand. In his reply Mr. BAX-IRONSIDE, while admitting that the Chamber's proposal to abolish the Native Customs goes to the root of the evil, says that it involves such wide-spreading consequences that he has felt it his duty to submit the matter for the consideration of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

We trust that the result of Lord SALISBURY's consideration of this important question may result in definite action being taken on the lines recommended by the Chamber of Commerce. The grievance of the River Steamboat Companies is one that calls for remedy, and the experience of many years has shown that the only effective remedy is the amalgamation of the two competing branches of the Customs Service. The effect of the adoption of that course would, however, have more wide-reaching effects than the remedying of a local grievance: it would be an important step in the direction of the reform of China's fiscal system, and a thoroughgoing financial reform would be the most effective means of obviating the threatened break-up of the empire. The Empress Dowager is reported to have become convinced of the necessity of reforms in the administration, and if there is any truth in this it may be presumed that a reorganisation of the financial system of the country would be included in the reforming measures Her Majesty is disposed to regard with approval. In view of all past experience one cannot take an optimistic view of reform in China, but there seems to be a slight gleam of hope that the present juncture might prove favourable for pressing on China the advisability of effecting an amalgamation of her rival Customs Services. Incidentally another advantage would be secured and one of scarcely less importance than an improvement of the finances, namely, the suppression of piracy on the inland waterways. The preventive service would also be an effective police

service. Of this we have had experience in our own immediate neighbourhood. When the Foreign Customs took charge of the Native Customs stations near Hongkong piracy practically ceased to exist within the radius of the Customs patrol.

CHINESE EXCLUSION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(Daily Press, 22nd September.)

One paragraph in the Reuter's message published in our columns to-day is of special interest. The Chinese Minister at Washington is reported to have made a protest against the exclusion of the Chinese from the Philippines. If there is indeed any serious intention on the part of the Washington Government to extend the United States Chinese Exclusion Laws to the Philippine Islands, it is not the Chinese who will be the greatest sufferers. The Americans in the Philippines and the foreigners there engaged in trade or industries would feel the effects of such exclusion most severely. The Philippino unfortunately, though some degrees less indolent than the natives of the Malayan peninsula, is not naturally addicted to labour: he only works under the spur of necessity, and when his immediate wants are supplied he feels little incentive to further effort. If the trade and resources of the Islands are to be vigorously developed the assistance of the Chinese must be invoked, and the restrictions imposed by the Spaniards when in possession should be very materially relaxed. Under Spanish domination the Chinese, though far from welcome, always formed an influential section of the population in the cities, and proved most valuable settlers, spite of some drawbacks inseparable from their peculiar and disagreeable habits. If, however, it is proposed by the American authorities to dispense with the assistance of John Chinaman in opening up the fertile group which they have taken under their protection, it is to be feared that the development of trade, which has been so eagerly anticipated, will not come so quickly as was at first hoped, and that the resources of the islands will take a long time to open up. The fear of any competition of Chinese labour with that of the American citizen has not in this case to be considered, for white men cannot undertake outdoor employment in such a climate as that of the Philippines, and as the natives will only work when and how it pleases them they need not be specially considered. The present order excluding Chinese has been made by General OTIS on his own responsibility as Military Governor. It remains to be seen whether Congress will make the exclusion permanent.

THE "TARTAR" OVER-CROWDING.

(Daily Press, 18th September.)

The recent unfortunate difficulty with reference to the Tartar has given rise to comments that exhibit more of irritation than of justice. It is quite possible that other British vessels chartered for the conveyance of American troops to or from the Philippines may hereafter avoid Hongkong and that the colony will thereby be deprived of profitable business that might otherwise have come in its way, but that is no reason why any particular scapegoat should be selected unless it can be clearly shown that he is responsible. The original mistake lay with the American authorities at Manila in overcrowding the vessel and in not making proper arrangements for the men. In addition to the Kansas Regiment, which was still under military discipline, a large num-

ber of discharged soldiers were placed on board. The latter were entitled to a passage back to the States under reasonable conditions of hygiene and comfort. Having received their discharge they were, as they themselves expressed it, no longer soldiers but simple citizens. To speak of these men as insubordinate soldiers is therefore a misuse of terms. They were ordinary passengers with as clear a right to grumble as first class passengers on an ordinary mail steamer. And they were apparently treated as ordinary passengers by the authorities on board, for one of their complaints was that there were no regular inspections of their accommodation and no proper organization of the daily routine. The Kansas men, still belonging to the army, were more or less looked after by their officers in the ordinary course, but the discharged men had no officers to look after them, and we believe it to be a fact that they had very good cause of complaint.

It would have been better, no doubt, if the grievances of the men had been allowed to remain a matter between themselves and their own Government. Here, however, the second mistake was made. If the status of a troopship had been claimed for the vessel through the usual channels upon her arrival she would no doubt have been given a berth in the man-of-war anchorage and have been exempted from all interference on the part of the local officials. No such claim, however, was put forward until after the difficulty had arisen. The vessel entered in the usual way as an ordinary British merchantman and in the same way applied for her clearance. Under these circumstances the Harbour Master had no option but to apply British law. It is not for Captain RUMSEY to play fast and loose with the Merchant Shipping Act and say he will apply its provisions in some cases and not in others. If any exemption is to be made in favour of a particular vessel it is clearly a matter for the consideration and decision of the Government and not for an executive officer whose duty it is to administer the law as he finds it. Captain RUMSEY's action in the matter appears to have been absolutely correct, and the responsibility for the unfortunate chapter of accidents cannot therefore be thrown upon him. And a chapter of accidents the series of events may properly be termed. The United States have no idea of dealing illiberally or hardly with their troops, but quite the contrary, the men being treated usually on a generous scale, and the authorities at Manila presumably thought they were doing the best thing for the Tartar's men in giving them a passage home at the earliest opportunity. Unfortunately, either through inexperience or inadvertence, the questions of overcrowding and of organisation were overlooked. The British Government on its part could certainly have no wish to interfere with the arrangements of a troopship under charter to a friendly Power, but the simple precaution of claiming the status of a troopship was also unfortunately overlooked.

TRADE MARK FRAUDS.

(Daily Press, 22nd September.)

The exemplary sentence passed by the Acting Chief Justice on LI PAK, convicted at the Criminal Sessions of forging the trade mark of a certain brand of condensed milk, will, it is to be hoped, have a salutary effect. As the Chief Justice remarked, "There can be little doubt that frauds on trade marks are

"largely perpetrated in this Colony and "the reason more people have not been "prosecuted is the difficulty of bringing "home the guilt to the real offenders." In the present case the proof was so clear that the defendant pleaded guilty to three out of the five counts in the indictment, and although he afterwards tried to plead in mitigation that he was absent at the time the fraudulent labels were used in his shop the plea does not carry much weight in the absence of any proof of its truth. It appears from a case cited by the Acting Chief Justice in his judgment that the master of an establishment even if not present can be held criminally responsible for trade mark frauds committed in his absence, but in the present case there is no reason to suppose that LI PAK is suffering vicariously for faults committed by his subordinates without his knowledge or approval. The sentence of six months' hard labour and payment of the costs of the prosecution are calculated to have a deterrent effect upon other wrongdoers of a like kind. It may be remembered that a conviction for arson obtained by the police a few years ago caused a marked diminution in the number of suspicious fires, and the present conviction for fraudulent dealings in respect of trade marks will no doubt result, for a time at all events, in lessening abuses of that description also.

THE NEW KOWLOON CUSTOMS.

[Daily Press 20th September]

It would have been more seemly, we think, if the name of the Kowloon Customs had undergone a more complete change than merely making it the "New Kowloon Customs." China has now nothing more to do with Kowloon, and in the designation of the Customs that name might well be dropped entirely. The establishment might have taken the name of the principal of the new stations, or a new name altogether might have been coined, but it is decidedly inappropriate that the selection should fall upon a name derived from a place now in British territory. While holding that the Hongkong Government may reasonably and equitably afford China some assistance in the protection of her revenue against the smuggling conducted from this colony, we would suggest that it should be made a condition of that assistance that the name "Kowloon" should be entirely dropped in the future designation of the Customs stations in order that no confusion may be created in the Chinese mind as to where the sovereignty over the opposite peninsula lies.

SERIOUS FIRE AT KOBE

THE "HIOGO NEWS" OFFICE DESTROYED.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY PRESS.] Kobe, 21st September.

A serious fire has occurred here. Amongst the property involved is the office of the *Hio-go Evening News*, which has been totally destroyed.

THE "ARGYLL" REFLOATED.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."] Shanghai, 19th September.

A telegram from Kobe announces the refloating of the *Argyll* by the *Hermione* at six o'clock to-night.

[The *Argyll* was stranded broadside on during a severe typhoon which occurred at Kobe on the 15th August. Ed. D. P.]

SUPREME COURT.

18th September.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. W. MEIGH GOODMAN (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE RECENT UN. LOONG MURDER TRIAL — A WITNESS CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

Tsang Lam Kan was charged with perjury. He pleaded not guilty.

The jurors were Messrs. H. Ehmer, Lindsay Ruchwaldy, Eugene Bernheim, Thomas Skinner, William Purcell, F. Rohrs, and J. Madelohose.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock (Acting Attorney General), instructed by Mr. Bowley (Acting Crown Solicitor), appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Pollock said the defendant gave evidence at the trial of three men named Ng Ki Cheung, Ng Tung, and Tai Tak Lop for the murder of a man called Cheng Hing Tai, alias Chang Kwai Shu Tsoi, and a very material question in that case was as to whether Ng Ki Cheung and Ng Tung were present somewhere about midnight on the 17th April on the bank of a creek about a third of a mile from Un Loong in the New Territory. The evidence for the prosecution in that case was to the effect that these two men were present at the creek side somewhere about midnight on the 17th April, on which occasion Chang Kwai Shu Tsoi was barbarously murdered, he being at the time enclosed in a pig crate, and while in that helpless condition being shot at by somebody and afterwards thrown into the creek. It was part of the case for the prosecution that a boat was found to convey the three men in the pig crates out to sea. The boatman was told in the first instance that he was wanted to take out some pigs, and when he came and saw that the crates contained men he refused to have anything to do with them and rowed away. At the time of the murder trial the police had not been able to get hold of the boatman whose boat was engaged, and it occurred to the friends of these two men that it would be a good thing to get hold of a man who was not the boatman and induce him to impersonate him and to swear that Ng Ki Cheung and Ng Tung were not present on the occasion in question. Accordingly the defendant came forward at the trial, when he swore that he was the boatman, that he knew Ng Ki Cheung and Ng Tung, and that they were not present. He further said that a witness named Kwong Pui Chi, who gave evidence to the effect that they were present, was not there himself. Since then the police had come across the real boatman and he and two of his fokes would be called to give evidence. In conclusion Mr. Pollock said that when charged at the Police Station the defendant admitted the charge, saying that he was paid to say what he did say, and he pleaded guilty when brought up at the Magistracy.

The evidence for the prosecution was then called.

When asked if he had anything to say the defendant said his boat was engaged by Lam Pak Tam's foki. He was told that it was wanted to carry pigs, but when he saw that it was wanted to take away some men who were in pig crates he refused to carry them and rowed away. He did not see either Ng Ki Cheung or Ng Tung at the creek.

The jury found the defendant guilty.

His Lordship deferred sentence.

ANOTHER SEQUEL TO THE UN. LOONG MURDERS.

There was still another case arising out of the Un Loong murders, Ng Ngai being charged with subornation of perjury. He pleaded guilty, remarking, "I was asked to go home and get witnesses. I was asked to go home and get a boatman. I ask your lordship to deal mercifully with me."

His Lordship said he should accept the plea, as the man had made a formal statement, which was written down and signed by himself, and in this statement he said that the clerk told him to

get some money and give it to someone to give evidence.

His Lordship (to the interpreter)—Tell the man what I understand is that he admits he gave that boatman money to come and give this evidence.

The Defendant—Yes.

His Lordship—And to pretend that he was the boatman?

The Defendant—Yes; this was done at the instigation of the lawyer's clerk.

His Lordship—I should like to know who the lawyer's clerk is.

The defendant—A Chinaman named Lam Tan Chui.

His Lordship—That is what Mr. Bratton called at the trial his second Chinese interpreter. I made a note of it. I was very suspicious myself. I cannot say much about a man who is absent. He probably would deny it; I don't know.

A subpoena for Lam Tan Chui was made out.

His Lordship (to the interpreter)—Ask him how much he gave the boatman?

The defendant—Three or four dollars.

His Lordship—Who paid the money?

The defendant—I got it from my sister-in-law, the wife of Ng Ki Cheung.

The previous defendant, on being called, denied having received any money from the defendant.

On Lam Tan Chui appearing,

His Lordship said—That man said you told him to get this false evidence about this boatman.

Lam Tan Chui—I did not.

His Lordship—Of course you say no; you won't say yes. There were a series of lies and a lot of false evidence. I have not the slightest doubt that you were one of the prime movers. This man says you were the man who got him to get a false boatman.

Lam Tan Chui again denied the charge made against him, and made a brief statement which was, however, inaudible at the reporters' table.

His Lordship—The boatman told a lot of lies, and that man gave him money to tell lies, and now he says you told him to do it.

Lam Tan Chui—I did not.

His Lordship—Of course you did not! I am warning you. This is not the first time you have been cautioned by the court. You are in the Bankruptcy Court now, are you not?

Lam Tan Chui—Yes.

His Lordship told him he had better be careful in what he did, and concluded with "You can go now."

His Lordship then sentenced Tsang Tam Kam to two years with hard labour for perjury, and imposed a similar sentence upon Ng Ngai for subornation of perjury.

ROBBERY.

Li Lo Sang pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging him with breaking into a house at Pa Tsui Woo, in the New Territory, on the 13th August and stealing certain articles of clothing. It was alleged that he and another man still at large broke into a house, gagged and bound a woman occupying it, and then stole the clothing.

The jurors were Messrs. K. Kosegawa, John Wheeley, Alexander Donald, C. H. W. Kew, C. Dalton, C. Perkins, and R. Lang.

The jury found the defendant guilty and his Lordship sentenced him to five years' imprisonment and 20 strokes with the birch rod.

19th September.

A DISHONEST COOK.

A cook named Yeung Wah, aged 18, was charged with—(1) burglary; (2) larceny. He pleaded not guilty.

The jurors were—Messrs. J. M. de Carvalho, J. M. de Silva, J. H. Maclellan, J. Wheeley, A. G. G. Gordon, T. Skinner, and C. Perkins.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock (Acting Attorney-General), instructed by Mr. Bowley (Acting Crown Solicitor), appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Pollock said the defendant was charged upon two counts. In the second count the defendant was charged with, on the 26th July in this year, stealing from the complainant, Yeung On Fuk, the sum of \$20 and an earthenware savings box. In the first count he was charged with committing burglary and stealing \$5, a watch, a chain, three jackets, and a pair

of trousers, the property of Yeung On Fuk. The complainant would tell the jury that he rented the basement and ground floor of No. 50, Cochrane Street, for \$15 a month. He was a painter and the defendant was formerly in his employ as a cook. The defendant entered his service about the end of the second moon of this year and on the 26th July he disappeared. The following day the complainant made a search and he found that a tin box containing \$7 or \$8 had been taken from a drawer in the counter, and that an earthenware pot containing \$18 had also been stolen. The complainant gave information to the police. The defendant did not come back to his duties. On the night of the 9th August the complainant went to bed between 11 and 12 o'clock. Before he went to bed he locked the shop door. The next morning at six o'clock he got up and went to look for a jacket which he had hung up the night before. He found it had gone together with a watch which was in the pocket. He also missed \$5 and three jackets and a pair of trousers. He went to the Central Police Station and reported the occurrence. On examining the door of the basement he found the door which he had shut and bolted himself the night before was standing open, and on examining the bolt he found upon the door marks as though someone had been trying to prize open the door. On the morning of the 23rd August, about three-quarters of an hour after midnight, the complainant was called by someone, and near the basement door he saw a man crouching. The complainant seized the man and asked him what he wanted. Finding that the man was the defendant he took him to the Central Police Station, where he was found to be wearing one of the jackets stolen from the complainant on the night of the 9th August. The watch and several of the other articles were found to have been pawned. When charged with larceny at the Central Police Station the defendant replied, "I only stole from him \$5 in ten and 20 cent pieces," and in reply to the charge of burglary he said, "I did steal them."

The evidence having been given the defendant was asked if he had anything to say and he replied no.

The jury found the defendant guilty on both counts, and his Lordship sentenced him to three years hard labour—12 months for the larceny and two years for the burglary.

ROBBERY FROM A WIDOW NEAR TAIPOHU.

Hau Shu Cheong, Han Ching Cheong, and Hau Kwai were charged with stealing \$50 and four gold bangles, two gold rings, a pair of gold ear-rings, and a gold hair press, the property of a widow named Cheng Tsang Fung, who resides at Pingkong, which is some six or seven miles to the north-west of Taipohu. They were further charged with stealing a cow belonging to the same complainant. They denied the charges.

The jurors were:—Messrs. L. R. Ruchwaldy, F. Rohr, F. F. Rebeiro, R. Hamilton, Clifford Parkson, C. Dalton, and A. M. Baptista.

The Hon. H. E. Pollock, instructed by Mr. Bowley, appeared for the prosecution. He said the complainant was a widow living at the village of Pingkong. She lived in a house by herself. Her mother-in-law lived in a house close by which communicated with the complainant's house by a passage. On the 18th April complainant went to bed about sunset, and got up at cockcrow. On opening the door she saw the first defendant jump into the courtyard and heard him call out to her, "Sister-in-law, run away, the foreign devils are coming to catch you." She told him to go away and he went, but shortly afterwards the defendants burst open the door. The first and second defendants came in. They had knives in their hands. They dragged the complainant to the outer door by the hair of her head and hit her with the backs of their knives. After frightening and hustling the complainant in this way they let go of her and went into the house. She followed them. They broke open her box and took out the money and articles mentioned in the indictment and went away. The third defendant was all the time waiting outside, and the suggestion of the prosecution was that he was keeping watch. All this took place before it was light on the morning of the 19th April. After this, when it was light, the defendants came back and drove away a cow belonging to the same complainant.

The complainant knew all the men well, and the second defendant was her brother-in-law.

The jury found the first and second defendants guilty on both counts and the third guilty on the first count only.

His Lordship deferred sentence.

THE TRADE MARK CASE.

Li Pak alais Li Cheong was charged with (1) falsely applying to goods a mark so nearly resembling a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive; (2) applying a false trade description to goods; (3) selling certain goods to which a mark so nearly resembling a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive had been falsely applied; (4) exposing for sale certain goods to which a mark so closely resembling a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive had been feloniously applied; (5) having in his possession certain goods to which a mark so nearly resembling a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive had been falsely applied.

Hon. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Mr. H. J. Gedge) appeared for the prosecution; Mr. E. Robinson (instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist) appeared for the defence.

Defendant pleaded guilty to the first, second and fifth counts, but denied the other two counts.

Mr. Pollock accepted the plea.

Mr. Robinson said with regard to the particular transaction the defendant had been away for a fortnight before the seizure, and was telegraphed for to immediately return. What happened was that on the day before the seizure a travelling merchant named Chan Tak Ki had come in and had ordered ten cases of their ordinary brand (Farnd brand mostly), and had put down \$10 of the money, and came in next day with a large number of labels to cover the tins he purchased and asked the manager to allow his man to put them on. The manager at first objected that his men had no time, but the merchant offered to pay ten cents a case to the coolies for their labour and the manager allowed the coolies to do the work. Meanwhile the police came in and made the seizure. Since the prosecution was originated the depositors had withdrawn their deposits from the shop, the credit of the firm had collapsed and they had to pay cash to obtain anything out of the godowns. They might be liable for costs in this suit, and they would have to pay the costs of the defence. This was the first case against the defendant, who was himself not very much implicated in the case. He thought a substantial fine would meet the case.

His Lordship reserved his decision.

September 20th.

THE ROBBERY FROM A WIDOW NEAR TAIPOHU.

Hau Shu Cheong, Han Ching Cheong, and Hau Kwai came up for sentence. The indictment charged them with stealing \$50 and four gold bangles, two gold rings, a pair of gold ear-rings, and a gold hair press, the property of a widow named Cheng Tsang Fung, who resides at Pingkong, which is some six or seven miles to the north-west of Taipohu. They were further charged with stealing a cow belonging to the same complainant.

His Lordship delivered judgment as follows:—

You three men were, yesterday, convicted by the unanimous verdict of the jury of having together committed a robbery in the house of your kinswoman Cheng Chan Fung, a widow residing at Ping Kong, in that portion of this colony known as the New Territory. The robbery was committed during the darkness of the early morning of 19th April last, and you succeeded in getting a considerable quantity of plunder, none of which has been recovered. The first prisoner appears to be the cousin of the prosecutrix, the second prisoner her brother-in-law, and the third prisoner her uncle. It seems to me you must have had a grudge against her for some family reason and have taken advantage of the confusion following at first upon the transfer of your village from Chinese to British jurisdiction to gratify at once your personal dislike and your greed for plunder, thinking to escape with impunity in that confusion. You first and second prisoners, beat her with the backs of your knives, whereas the third prisoner had no weapon and appears to have used no personal violence.

towards the prosecutrix. In my opinion your allegation that she was a bad woman is not true, for her mother-in-law who lived next door to her gives her a good character and Chinese mothers-in-law are not usually too partial judges in favour of their sons' widows, and no witness had a word to say against the prosecutrix, but I shall not treat this as a case of robbery by men who are regularly employed in such transactions. I will assume there was some family quarrel though you all three alleged you were on good terms with her, an allegation quite inconsistent with your attempt to blacken her moral character and your attack upon her. The sentence upon you, the first and second prisoners, is that you be respectively imprisoned with hard labour for two years and that you each within the first week of your imprisonment receive 20 strokes with a birch. As regards you, the third prisoner, you appear to have used no violence towards the woman, and I think eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour will be sufficient punishment. This sentence is passed upon the first count, and I am willing to treat the larceny of the bull as closely connected with although perhaps not strictly part of the same transaction and therefore the six months' imprisonment with hard labour, which I must pass on you, the first and second prisoners who were convicted on the second count, will be concurrent with the other sentence, and will not really increase it.

THE TRADE MARK CASE.—JUDGMENT.

Li Pak, alias Li Cheung, came up for sentence. The indictment charged him with (1) falsely applying to goods a mark so nearly resembling a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive; (2) applying a false trade description to goods; (3) selling certain goods to which a mark so nearly resembling a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive had been feloniously applied; (5) having in his possession certain goods to which a mark so nearly resembling a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive had been falsely applied.

His Lordship—Mr. Robinson, I have had some difficulty in this case from the fact that it is all very well to set out that he was not there, but there was no proof given of it at the Magistracy.

Mr. Robinson—He was telegraphed for.

His Lordship—Is it admitted on the part of the prosecution that he was not there?

Mr. Robinson—I can call him.

His Lordship—It is all very well to recall him now. Why was he not called at the Police Court?

Mr. Robinson—The defence was reserved there.

His Lordship—It is all very well for a man to plead guilty and for his counsel to say he is sorry. I believe he was there myself.

Mr. Robinson—You will see that none of the witnesses have identified him. Not one of them has said that the defendant was there when they visited the shop. We can produce plenty of evidence that he was not there.

His Lordship—It is no possible use examining a man after he has pleaded guilty.

Mr. Robinson—The law allows the prisoner to give evidence if your Lordship chooses to hear him.

His Lordship—None of this defence was set up at the Magistracy.

Mr. Robinson—The man was the defendant, and at the discretion of his solicitor the matter was reserved.

His Lordship—I do not think it was a very good discretion.

Mr. Robinson—I am instructed that the line of cross-examination showed what the defence was.

His Lordship said everybody knew that the frauds had been going on for a long time.

Mr. Robinson said that if his client had not pleaded guilty they could have brought forward their evidence.

His Lordship said the defendant could be called.

Li Pak said that on the 23rd August when his shop was visited by the police he was at Canton. He went there on the 4th August and remained there until the 25th August, when he returned to Hongkong, in consequence of a telegram received from his foki. There were none of these tins of milk with the Eagle brand label on in his shop when he went to

Canton. His accountant told him that on the 21st August a travelling trader came to the shop and bought ten cases of condensed milk marked with the cow brand. The price agreed upon was \$1.75 per dozen, and this man paid \$10 as earnest money. A little after one o'clock the man came back with a bundle of labels and asked his accountant to put these labels on the tins which he had bought, but his accountant said he had no time.

His Lordship—Why did not your accountant say he was an honest man and could not do such a dirty trick. The man asked him to commit a crime—that was what he asked him to do.

The defendant, continuing, said that when his accountant told the man he was busy, the man said he would give some money to his foki to put the labels on, and the foki agreed to do this.

His Lordship said that this story of the travelling trader was a plausible defence, but he was not bound to believe it. Where was the man and who was he?

The defendant said his accountant told him his name, but he did not know where he lived.

His Lordship—My opinion is that this is an ingenious lie.

On the accountant being placed in the witness box Mr. Robinson said he should hardly be discharging his duty as a counsel if he did not advise this man not to answer any questions as to the trader. He was on the horns of a dilemma, but he thought it would be more fair for him not to answer any questions under the circumstances.

Sergeant Collett gave evidence as to the number of true and the number of false labels he found in the defendant's shop when he visited it.

His Lordship said he had decided to send this man to prison, and read his judgment as follows:—

Li Pak, you, acting with the advice of your counsel, pleaded guilty to three of the five counts of the indictment against you, and the Acting Attorney General has accepted that plea and not proceeded with the other two counts. You have pleaded guilty to having (1) unlawfully falsely applied a mark so nearly resembling the Gail Borden Eagle brand trade mark to certain tins of condensed milk as to be calculated to deceive, the said milk not being Eagle brand milk; (2) practically the same as (1) only the mark is described, under the Ordinance, as a "false trade description," and (3) unlawfully having in your possession for sale such false marked tins. It seems that you and Si To Yuk traded together under the firm name of the Lai Wo shop at No. 255, Queen's Road Central, at Victoria in this colony, and there can be no doubt that, at your establishment, a number of forged and fraudulent Eagle brand labels have been affixed to tins containing a cheaper and inferior quality of milk, and indeed a larger quantity of such false labels ready for affixing were found by the police at your establishment. The Eagle brand milk of the New York Condensed Milk Company has a duly registered trade mark in this colony, and that mark is entitled to protection. By affixing forged labels to inferior milk, and thus enabling rogues to sell inferior stuff at a cheaper rate than the real Eagle brand milk, not only is the chance of selling the real Eagle brand diminished to the loss of honest merchants, but the inferior stuff palmed off as Eagle brand milk injures the reputation of the Eagle brand milk itself, and tends to give it a bad name in the market. There can be little doubt that frauds on trade marks are largely perpetrated in this colony, and the reason more people have not been prosecuted is the difficulty of bringing home the guilt to the real offenders. Plausible excuses are always forthcoming. I was told in this case by your counsel that you were absent from your shop and were at Canton when these frauds were perpetrated, and you state that what your counsel says is true; such defence was not put forward or proved at the Police Court, and no less than 180 tins of Farm brand milk, with false Eagle brand labels on, were found at your establishment at 255, Queen's Road, as well as 12 dozen more in a store room at the back. The case of *Coppan v. More*, Law Reports (1898), 2 Queen's Bench Division, p. 300, is instructive, and shows that the

master of the establishment, even if not present, can be held criminally responsible for trade mark frauds committed by assistants in his absence. But, in this case, I by no means believe you knew nothing about these frauds by which your pocket would be gainer, nor am I satisfied as to the truth of your account of the transaction. Your counsel has elected not to call the accountant to prove it, as in doing so he (the accountant) would doubtless criminate himself. The sentence is that you be imprisoned for six months with hard labour, and pay the costs of this prosecution. I also order, under the Merchandise Marks Ordinance 1890, that "all chattels, articles, instruments, or things by means of or in relation to which the offence has been committed be forfeited to Her Majesty," and that all the forged labels be destroyed.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the Monthly Meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, held at 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 12th September, 1899.—Present: Messrs. R. M. Gray (Chairman), A. McConachie (Vice-Chairman), A. Haupt, Sir Thomas Jackson, Hon. J. J. Keswick, Messrs. W. Poate, H. R. Ritchie, N. A. Siebs, Hon. T. H. Whitehead, and Mr. R. C. Wilcox (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The Minutes of the last Monthly Meeting (held 10th August) were read and confirmed.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following had been elected to Membership since the last meeting:—Mr. L. A. Levy, Messrs. U. Nervegna & Co.

PREFERENTIAL DUTIES ON JUNK-BORNE GOODS.

Read despatch from H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, dated 7th August, in reply to Chamber's letter of the 18th July, in which, while admitting that the Chamber's proposal to abolish the Native Customs went to the root of the evil, Mr. Bax-Ironside said it involved such wide-spreading consequences that he felt it his duty to submit the matter for the consideration of H.M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

It was decided that, for the present, nothing more could be done in the matter.

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST THE POST OFFICE FROM FOOCHOW.

A letter acknowledging receipt of the letter from the Foochow Chamber was despatched on the 14th August, enclosing copy of the Postmaster-General's reply to the Chamber's letter of inquiry.

Read reply from the Foochow Chamber, received 5th Sept., enclosing copy of the Postmaster-General's reply to the representations of the Foochow Chamber.

CABLE RATES BETWEEN THE EAST AND EUROPE.

The Secretary reported that on the 14th August a letter was addressed to the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce in reply to their letter of the 21st June, and transmitting a copy of the resolution passed at the last meeting of the committee, that on the same date copies were forwarded, with covering letter, to the Colonial Secretary asking that H. E. the Governor would transmit same to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; that on the 19th August the resolutions, with circular covering letter, were likewise addressed to the Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai, Chinkiang, Hankow, Tientsin, Kobe, Yokohama, Liverpool, London, Birmingham, Manchester, Southampton, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, Cardiff, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Dundee Chambers of Commerce. To these replies from the Colonial Secretary dated 31st August, the Yokohama Foreign Chamber of Commerce 24th August, the Amoy Chamber of Commerce 31st August, the Singapore Chamber of Commerce had been received and were laid on table.

The Chairman read letter from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce in reply to Chamber's letter and resolutions dated 6th September, stating that they were in entire sympathy with the resolutions and asking how it was proposed to carry them into effect.

It was decided to reply to the effect that the resolutions, which had been widely circulated

and would be laid before the Secretary of State for the Colonies, were intended merely to support those passed by Indian Chambers on the subject.

It was also resolved to prepare resolutions dealing with the charges made by Telegraph Cos. from Hongkong.

THE PIRACIES AND DISORDERS IN THE TWO KWANG.

The Secretary reported that in accordance with the decision taken at last meeting, the following telegram was, on the 10th August, sent, through the courtesy of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., for transmission by Mr. W. Keewick, M.P., to the London Chamber of Commerce:—

"Kwang province very unsettled. No reliance can be placed in the Viceroy of Canton. Piracy interferes seriously with trade. We urge upon you the necessity of more gunboats to protect our interests West River."

This was followed on the 11th idem by a letter setting out the facts at length.

On the 14th, a reply was sent to Messrs. Bradley & Co., acknowledging receipt of their letter of the 10th, which was read at last meeting.

On the same date a letter was addressed by the Chamber to H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires at Peking pressing the matter on his attention.

On the 15th August a letter was sent to the local Government enclosing copies of the last named despatch and, on the 16th idem, a letter was addressed to H.B.M.'s Consul at Canton transmitting a copy of the Chamber's letter to the British Minister for his information.

Read despatch from H.B.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, dated 29th August, acknowledging receipt of above and stating that further gunboats had been ordered to the West River to assist the *Sandpiper* in patrol duty, and urgent representations had been made to Chinese Government which it was hoped might eventually result in the suppression of piracy.

The Chairman said—The representations which have been made to the British Government from various sources have had the effect of the *Tweed* and a torpedo boat being despatched to the West River, and we just hear that the *Wivern* is commissioned to go to Canton. This of course is a step in the right direction and would be of great help if the Chinese Authorities could be depended upon to make any real effort to improve the deplorable state of affairs in these provinces. I am afraid, however, that if we wait until they do, we shall see matters drift from very bad to much worse, and that more British gunboats, or what would be more useful, well armed launches for creek work, are urgently required. There is a large country to be patrolled, which is all more or less in a state of lawlessness, so that peaceful traders when they start on their travels never know whether they will reach their journey's end without being robbed and plundered; while blackmailing goes on with impunity. There is no question that this condition of affairs is having a serious effect on trade, and the point arises what further steps can be taken.

After considerable discussion, and in the understanding that the Government was giving serious consideration to this question, it was decided to address the Government urging that steps should be taken to further increase the gunboat flotilla on the inland waters of South China.

THE IMPOSITION OF A DISCRIMINATING DUTY ON FORMOSA TEAS.

A letter had been received from the Amoy Chamber of Commerce, dated 12th August, acknowledging receipt of Chamber's letter of 5th idem forwarding copy of despatch addressed to Sir Ernest Satow.

Read letter from the British Legation at Tokyo acknowledging receipt of the Chamber's despatch of the 5th August and stating that H.B.M.'s Minister had referred the matter to the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

THE SYSTEM OF LEVYING FINES FOR OPIUM SMUGGLING AT SAIGON.

The Secretary reported that nothing having been heard as to the result of the representation the British Consul at Saigon was requested in May last to make to the French Authorities with reference to the hardship inflicted on masters of steamers by fines levied for discovery

of opium on board through the agency of paid informers, an inquiry was, on the 31st August, addressed to the local Government, and a reply received next day stating that the matter had been referred to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for his consideration.

THE ALLEGED NEW SYSTEM OF REVENUE AT KIAOCHAU.

A letter was, on the 24th August, addressed to the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce enclosing copy of the letter received from the Katikati Road Board asking for details of a novel system of raising revenue alleged to have been adopted in German China, and suggesting that if in possession of any information on the subject they would perhaps be willing to import it to the New Zealand inquirers.

Read reply to the above, dated 6th September, in which it was stated that as a cosmopolitan Chamber the Committee felt they were not in a position to comment on the system of collecting revenue adopted at Kiaochau nor to reply to the Katikati letter.

Resolved to reply to the Katikati Road Board that the Chamber were not in possession of the desired information.

FOURTH CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE.

Read circular letter from London Chamber of Commerce, dated 7th July, in which this Chamber is invited to send representatives to the above congress, to be held in June, 1900, and enclosing nomination form.

The Chairman said that, as the appointments had to be made by October, it would be as well to take the matter in hand at once.

Hon. T. H. Whitehead having intimated that he expected to be in England next summer, the Committee asked him to be good enough to attend the congress as one of their representatives.

Subsequent to the meeting Sir Thomas Jackson, who also intends leaving for home in the spring, was invited and consented to attend the congress as one of the Chamber's delegates.

QUARANTINE AND THE SUSPENSION OF EMIGRATION TO STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

After some discussion, it was decided that the time had arrived, the bubonic plague having become merely sporadic, to ask the Government to be good enough to write or telegraph to the Straits Settlements Government a request for some modification of quarantine restrictions and the removal of the embargo on immigration from Hongkong.

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A RIVER CONSERVANCY BOARD AT SHANGHAI.

Read circular letter from the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, dated 21st August, enclosing copy of correspondence with the Consular Body at that port on the proposal to establish a Board of Conservancy for the River Whangpu. The letter asked the support of this Chamber in the endeavour to impress on the various Treaty Powers the great necessity in the interests of international trade for the establishment of a Conservancy Board in Shanghai.

Resolved to reply to the effect that while quite in sympathy with and approving of the object in view, the Committee were not aware what this Chamber could do to forward the scheme but if the Shanghai Chamber could recommend any particular line of action they would be pleased to give it consideration.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONGRESS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Read letter from Mr. A. M. Townsend dated New York 31st July accepting with pleasure the invitation of the Chamber to represent it at the forthcoming Congress.

Also read letter from Dr. Wilson, Secretary to the Congress, in reply to Chamber's letter intimating the appointment of Mr. Townsend and expressing much satisfaction thereat.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

The Secretary stated that various suggestions for improved information had been collected and would be placed before Reuter's Agent but that as the same outward messages were supplied to Shanghai the subscribers there would have to be consulted before an alteration could be made.

It was generally conceded that an improvement was required.

INLAND WATERS NAVIGATION.

A letter from the representatives of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and the China Navigation Co., Ltd., accompanied by copies of extensive correspondence relating to the withdrawal of certain rights under the Steam Navigation Inland Rules and Regulations on the West River was laid on the table.

THE "NEW KOWLOON" CUSTOMS.

We understand the new stations to be established by the Chinese Customs in substitution for the old ones which are now included in British territory are to be located as follows:—On the east, Tuning Island and Sha U Cheong; and Yip Pak in Miki Bay. On the west, Lintin Island, Boddam Cove, Taichan Island, and two others on the northern shore of Deep Bay not yet named.

The following is the translation of a proclamation which is being issued to the Chinese in junks trading to and from Hongkong:—

This is to notify that as the Kowloon Customs have hitherto levied customs and lekin duties, I being Governor have instructed the Magistrates of Sunon and Heungshan districts to consult together with the Commissioners of Customs at Kowloon and Lappa and to select suitable sites on Taichan, Lintin, Tungho, Sayuehung, and Sanmun Island for the establishment of custom-houses. It has been reported by the said Commissioners that the buildings for the said customs stations will soon be completed. A notification should be issued for the information of the public, I being Governor, therefore jointly with the Superintendent of Customs issue this notice to inform the public that the name of the Kowloon Customs is to be changed to the "New Kowloon Customs" and that from the first day of the ninth moon (5th October) all junks and boats hitherto reporting at Kapsunicon are to report and pay duties at the Customs stations of Taichan or Lintin, that those hitherto reporting at Cheungchau are to report and pay duties at Tungho, and that those hitherto reporting at Fotauchan are to report and pay duties at Sayuehung or Sanmun Island. We hereby jointly notify the public that all merchants and boat people must understand that they are required to pay their Customs duties and lekin taxes at the new stations from the above mentioned date according to the regulations now in force. Smuggling is strictly prohibited under heavy penalties. Obey this. Dated the 30th day, 7th moon, 25th year of Kwang Su.

ANOTHER PIRACY CASE NEAR PINGHUI.

A STOUT RESISTANCE.

Another case of piracy has been reported to the police as having taken place near Pinghui, some little distance to the north. On the 15th inst. a Chinese junk on which were eight persons was in the neighbourhood mentioned when she was attacked by two boats, each containing ten persons. From these two boats revolver shots were fired and stink pots thrown. Those on board the junk, however, made a stout resistance, and the contest had waged for close on a couple of hours before the pirates got aboard the junk and battered the crew down in the forepart of the vessel. The pirates took the junk into an adjoining bay and having taken away money and clothing, tobacco, and other commodities of the total value of about \$450 cleared off. The junk was then brought to Hongkong by the crew and the matter was reported to the police. One man was shot, but he declined to go into the hospital.

H.M.S. *Orlando* arrived at Nagasaki on the 15th September.

A report has reached us from Canton to the effect that the night steamer *Paklong*, on her voyage from Hongkong to Canton, on Sunday last, was attacked by pirates when off Lintin. On enquiry at the agents' office in Hongkong, however, we learn that the report is unfounded. It is supposed that it may have arisen from the fact of the *Paklong* arriving late at Canton on Monday morning.

DARING PIRATICAL ATTACK ON A EUROPEAN IN HAMCHOW.

MR. M. PULHMANN MISSING.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Pakhoi, 11th September.

A most daring act of piracy on a European was committed near Hamchow, a place some forty or fifty miles to the north-west of Pakhoi, on the night of Sunday, the 10th instant.

Mr. Pulhmann, a German chemist (manager of the alumina works in Hoihow, belonging to Messrs. A. Schomburg & Co. of that place), who arrived at Pakhoi about a fortnight ago on business, had engaged a Chinese junk to go to Hamchow with the special view of securing samples of red clay with which to make earthenware bottles for holding ink, of which he has already manufactured a large quantity in Hoihow. He was accompanied on this trip by two boys, one Chinese and one Annamese. He took with him, besides his trunks, valuable chemical instruments, sporting guns, binocular glasses, watch, &c., and some money to buy clay as well as for travelling expenses. He left Pakhoi on the evening of Saturday, the 9th instant, and a telegram from Hamchow was received here this afternoon (September 11th) by Messrs. Schomburg & Co. to the effect:—

"A junk, with Mr. Pulhmann and two boys on board, while anchored off Hamchow roadstead, has been attacked by pirates. Mr. Pulhmann jumped overboard and is missing; one of the boys, an Annamese, is wounded."

This sad news was at once communicated to the British Consul, Mr. B. M. N. Perkins, who is also in charge of the German interests at this port. Without loss of time Mr. Perkins informed the local authorities and caused telegrams to be forwarded to the representative of the firm in Hoihow, to the German Consul at Canton, and to the German Minister at Peking, while himself making arrangements to proceed personally to Hamchow as soon as practicable. Consul Perkins applied to the local authorities for the loan of a gunboat to go to the scene of the disaster, and the Chinese gunboat *Kwongkam*, (which had returned in the evening from Waichow on a pirate-hunting cruise), was placed at the Consul's disposal. Mr. Perkins asked the Commissioner of Customs to allow one of the European staff to accompany him, upon which Mr. C. W. G. Griese, the Customs Examiner, volunteered to go with him. The gunboat, with the party on board, then left for Hamchow in search of the pirated junk and the missing Mr. Pulhmann.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF MR. PULHMANN.

13th September.

Shortly after the departure of the *Kwongkam* Mr. Pulhmann arrived here in a Chinese junk, escorted by a couple of Chinese mandarins and a few soldiers, from Loongmoon, which he had succeeded in reaching after a most eventful journey by land and water. Mr. Pulhmann's story ran as follows. He said that he and two boys, Chinese and Annamese, proceeded to Hamchow in a Chinese junk, specially engaged for the purpose, on the morning of the 9th instant. They reached Hamchow roadstead on the afternoon of the 10th instant, but owing to low tide the junk could proceed no further and dropped anchor to wait for the tide to rise. About 9 p.m. Mr. Pulhmann heard cries of "pirates!" He sprang to his feet and grasped his gun, which was lying beside him, but unfortunately he could not find the cartridges. He therefore came up on deck barehanded and was at once confronted with two of the pirates, who pointed their guns at him. Almost immediately he received a severe blow on the crown of his head, from behind, which stunned him for a short time. Upon recovering consciousness he summoned up all his courage and made a sudden dash for the two pirates, pushed them aside, jumped overboard, and began to swim for his life. While in the water he observed two big 3-masted junks lying at anchor not far away from his own. The boats which boarded the junk were evidently those belonging to the two big junks, and there were nine or ten pirates in the two boats. Shots were fired at Mr. Pulhmann from the junks as he swam, and shortly afterwards he observed a few men swimming and chasing him. In this extremity he swam

as fast as he could, but he could not get it out of his mind that death by more than one cause was staring most mercilessly at him and he was afraid he would not be able to avoid it. Mr. Pulhmann while being pursued dived several times so as to mislead the pirates as to the course he was taking. The marauders were provided with big knives or swords. One of them, being probably a better swimmer than the others, nearly overtook him, and when he was about a yard from Mr. Pulhmann, the latter turned his face towards his pursuer and gave him a kick in the lower part of his body, which had a disconcerting effect upon him, causing him to drop his knife into the water, when Mr. Pulhmann closed with him, forcing his head under, and by repeating this operation the pirate was reduced to an exhausted condition. The other men were chasing Mr. Pulhmann all the time, but being evidently not good swimmers, Mr. Pulhmann considerably distanced them and landed at the nearest beach, whence he wandered through mud flats and paddy fields bare-footed and in the darkness of the night. Altogether Mr. Pulhmann had been more than an hour in the water. After reaching terra firma Mr. Pulhmann observed some men with lanterns coming in his direction, following probably his foot-prints in the sand and mud. This was not a particularly alarming circumstance perhaps, but he confessed that for the few hours he was much afraid and almost despaired of reaching a place of security. For a time he had not the faintest idea as to what to do, nor did he know what direction to take to avoid being caught. Pursued as he was, he happened to reach a large tree, which he climbed up to hide himself, and in that position he saw the pirates walk past almost immediately underneath. After these men had disappeared from view, he came down and made for the beach again but in a different direction, to look for a boat to take him away. He succeeded then in coming across a fishing sampan, to whose owner he offered five dollars to take him to a place of safety. Fortunately he had eight dollars in his trousers pocket when he jumped from the junk. The sampan man took him first in the direction of Hamchow, but at a long distance he observed that the two large piratical junks were still at anchor in the same place as when the attack took place, so he signified to the sampanman his objection to go that way, and the man proposed to take him to Leongmoon, which was reached in safety. The authorities received him with all due respect and were most hospitable, providing him with a suit of native clothes and shoes and engaging a junk to carry him across to Pakhoi, where he arrived on the morning of the 13th instant.

Mr. Pulhmann, although he apparently seems to be none the worse for the disagreeable experience, complains of a pain in his head where he received the blow while in the junk, which may yet develop into a very serious injury, as the blow has left a distinct mark on the skull.

ARRIVAL OF THE "KWONGKAM."

14th September.

The *Kwongkam* returned to Pakhoi this afternoon without accomplishing anything worth mentioning. When she arrived at Hamchow the people on board learnt that Mr. Pulhmann had arrived safely at Pakhoi, and the two "boys" had also left in their junk. No trace of the pirates, however, could be found.

Now the question arises, who is morally responsible for this atrocious attack on an European, who was only a few miles away from a treaty port on a business errand. Had it not been for the fact that Mr. Pulhmann was an expert swimmer, coupled with his exceptionally courageous temperament, he would doubtless have lost his life. Desperadoes of the same character as his assailants infest the coast, and there are signs that they are steadily on the increase. In the present case nothing will suffice save the most exemplary punishment of the offenders and ample amends by the Chinese Government to Mr. Pulhmann and the Annamese boy, who, as reported, is wounded. As to the latter, who is a subject of the French Republic, Consul Liebert will doubtless insist on an indemnity for the bodily harm and loss of property the boy has sustained.

The U.S.S. *Princeton* was to leave Shanghai for Ningpo on the 12th September with Major Conger, U.S. Minister to Peking, on board.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting in connection with the Hongkong Cricket Club was held in the Pavilion on Tuesday afternoon. The President (the Hon. A. G. Wise) occupied the chair, and he was supported by Dr. Lawson, hon. secretary; Mr. A. Donald, hon. treasurer; Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Messrs. G. D. Campbell, F. Maitland, and E. A. Ram, committee. There was a good attendance of members.

THE REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET.

The annual report read as follows:—The accounts (attached) show a balance at the credit of the club of \$4,092.70. The batting average for 1898-9 was won by Lieut. G. D. Campbell with 45.4; this is the second year in succession this gentleman has headed the batting averages and a similar honour falls to the Rev. G. E. Vallings in the bowling line, his average this year being 48 wickets for 14.5 runs each. After a most exciting game, our team who played Shanghai at the Shanghai Cricket Club ground, were successful in winning the match by 28 runs. The committee take this opportunity of thanking the Shanghai community for their unbounded hospitality to the Hongkong team. The Lawn Tennis Championship was won by Mr. H. Pinckney; the "A Class" Single Handicap by Capt. H. S. Langhorne; the "B Class" by Mr. A. Humphreys; the Double Handicap by Major W. W. Griffin and Viscount Sairdale; the Professional and Commercial Pairs by Dr. Atkinson and Mr. T. Sercombe Smith; the Veterans' Handicap by Major W. W. Griffin. The Racquet Championship was won by Mr. H. R. H. Hancock, Capt. Simonds, R.A., being runner-up. Mr. Hancock also won the handicap prize. The club played 13 cricket matches of which 9 were won, 3 lost, and 1 drawn. The following individual scores of over 100 were made during the season. Lieut. G. D. Campbell 114 and 104 (not out); Mr. H. R. H. Hancock 119; Lieut. Powlett, R.N., 111; Mr. A. S. Antton 112 (not out); and Capt. Langhorne 110 (not out). The ground is at present in capital condition and it is hoped will be opened as usual about the 1st October. The thanks of the Club are due to the officers of the Regiments and Her Majesty's Ships who have so kindly put their hands at our disposal.

The PRESIDENT said that with regard to the report there was very little to say about it at present, but as to the accounts there were one or two items he would like to refer to. On the expenditure side was an item "wages \$749.89." This showed an increase on last year. Servants, wages had risen during the last six or seven years. Their coolies had not had an increase, and they were bound to give them something. It was only a question of something over \$100. On the other side they would see that the racquet court receipts (\$2,004.61) had increased. Since the club took over the racquet court the receipts had increased steadily; but although they had increased in that way they must look on the other side of the account and there they would find that sums amounting to \$1,943.38 and \$218.50 had been expended in connection with the racquet court, and they must also bear in mind that in the increase of wages the servants of the racquet court were included. He mentioned these matters to show that notwithstanding the balance of \$4,092.70 in the Bank they had nothing to spare. In the very near future they would require a new pavilion. At present they had no estimate of what that would cost, but roughly speaking it would cost a great deal more than the \$4,000 they had in hand. The present pavilion was utterly unsuitable. The year after it was built it was found to be too small. It cost some \$400 or \$500 a year for patching, and he thought that any committee who took the matter in hand would find that it would be far cheaper in the long run to build a large and more suitable building, even if they had to borrow something. He impressed upon them that they must not look upon that \$4,000 as an asset in hand. Any committee which might be elected would have to work on most economical lines. Alluding to the question of laying a water-pipe to the racquet court, the President said that as they would have to go some distance the expense would be considerable.

Headquarters House was attached to the mains by a pipe of its own, and perhaps by a little tap on the part of the committee they might get connected from Headquarters House, but that was quite a matter for the future.

Questions were invited but none being asked the report was adopted, on the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. WARD.

RE-ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE.

Mr. V. A. O'SHAW HAWKINS said there was no one in the colony who took a greater interest in cricket or in that cricket club than His Honour Mr. Justice Wise, and he had very great pleasure in proposing his re-election as President. (Applause.)

Mr. F. W. MITCHELL seconded, and the motion was carried.

The PRESIDENT, in proposing the re-election of Dr. Lowson as secretary, said it was a difficult thing to get a man to act as secretary. There was a lot of work to be done, and he thought they would all admit that Dr. Lowson was an enthusiastic cricketer.

This was seconded, but on Mr. Deacon suggesting they should elect by ballot, as provided for in the rules, this course was adopted, though as the PRESIDENT remarked it had not previously been customary to elect the three executive officers by ballot.

The election resulted as follows:—Secretary, Dr. J. A. Lowson; Treasurer, Mr. A. Donald; Committee, Messrs. P. A. Cox, F. Matland, A. H. Skelton, Lieut. E. D. Campbell, Capt. Langhorne, Mr. C. Inchbald, Mr. E. A. Ram. He asked the members not to re-elect him on the committee.

SUGGESTIONS.

The PRESIDENT said they all knew that cricket in this colony had fallen to a low ebb. His own personal opinion was that this was due to one thing, and that was the unfortunate time at which the French and English mails left, which prevented men from playing on the Friday afternoon as they used to do and also interfered with Saturday. They tried playing on Saturday afternoon and Monday, but Sunday broke the whole harmony of the thing and many could not get out on Monday. The question was, What was to be done? He understood that there were one or two gentlemen present who had some proposals which the committee might take advantage of with the object of benefiting cricket generally. If so he should be glad to hear them.

Mr. WARD suggested that the arranging of the matches should be left to a small committee composed of the secretary and two or three active players of the game. With regard to the naval matches, it would be difficult to arrange for the whole season, but they might be arranged a month beforehand. Men would then be able to reserve themselves for particular dates, and they would be able to put their strongest team in the field when they had got any good matches. He also suggested the arranging of matches for those players who were not in first 25. There was no earthly reason why matches should not be arranged with an Eleven to play against clubs which had grounds at Happy Valley. He also suggested that the big matches should be played on alternate Saturdays, as a good number of men could not get away two consecutive Saturdays.

Dr. Lowson said he had pleasure in supporting the suggestion.

Mr. RAM thought the suggestion was made under the misapprehension that many members who wished to play had not the chance. The fact of the matter was that they had to go round on a Friday and beg of the men to play. Mr. WARD said his suggestion was made more with the idea of giving those fellows who did not play regularly a chance.

Dr. Lowson spoke about the difficulty he had experienced in getting players. He said that last year he went on the committee and took up the secretaryship to try and press new men in and they never turned up.

Mr. MITCHELL: They never will turn up.

Mr. WARD: There will be no harm in trying. The Rev. G. R. VALLINGS did not consider it was the secretary's duty to go and hunt round for players. It would be far better if this was entrusted to three or four men forming a sub-committee, whose business it should be to find out new men and to arrange matches, and above all to try and get on matches for an "A" team in Happy Valley and sometimes on that ground.

In that way they would be relieved of the possibility of a man having justice in his grumbling.

Dr. Lowson suggested Mr. Vallings, Captain Langhorne, and Mr. Ward as a sub-committee.

The PRESIDENT said that the proposal was one which the new committee would no doubt consider.

Mr. RAM suggested that a match should be played on the cricket ground in which there should be no boundaries. He thought the reason why cricket had ceased to be so interesting was in a great measure due to there being so little running. He remembered one match last year in which 26 runs were scored without either batsman leaving his crease.

The PRESIDENT said that not only the spectators but the players themselves should be taken into consideration. That was a matter which could be left to the respective captains.

A vote of thanks having been accorded the President, secretary, treasurer, and committee for their services during the past year the proceedings terminated.

UNIQUE EXPERIENCE OF THE "YUENSANG."

The Yuensang had a unique experience on her last voyage from Manila to Hongkong. In consequence of the many filibustering expeditions to the Island of Luzon the American authorities keep a sharp look-out in case there should be any arms landed for the insurgents, a number of small gunboats, including the Pampanga, being used for this purpose. The Yuensang left Manila early on the morning of the 13th. At three o'clock when it was yet dark, she was hailed and called upon to stop. Captain Rolfe thinking he was too far out to be interfered with took no notice of the call. A shot was then fired at the Yuensang. This was followed by a second and a third, much to the consternation of the passengers, of whom there were a good number aboard. The third shot went so close to the Yuensang, that she halted. It was discovered immediately afterwards that the shots had been fired by the Pampanga, the officer in charge of which thought that the Yuensang, by declining to stop when called upon, was engaged in a questionable business.

THE RIVAL LAUNCHES AT SHA U CHUNG.

THE MONOPOLIST HEAVILY FINED.

At the Magistracy on 15th Sept. the owner of the Kam Ling, a launch which plies between Hongkong and Sha U Chung, was fined \$54 for overcrowding. A good many persons went to Sha U Chung on the 13th inst., some joss piggin being afloat, and on the Kam Ling being boarded by P. C. Kerr she was found to have 184 passengers on board instead of only 100, the number for which she is licensed.

The Kam Ling belongs to the same owner as the monopolist launch Kam Sing, which fired on another launch—the Nam Chou—the other day. For the last few days the police launch has been on duty near Sha U Chung, and further disturbances have been prevented. Early in the week the Kam Ling was displaced by the Kam Sing, which is a longer launch.

THE ASSAULT CASES.

Two cases arising out of the recent launch disturbances at Sha U Chung came before Mr. H. Gompertz, Acting Police Magistrate, at the Magistracy Wednesday. In the one case Pun Sik Mun was charged with assaulting Li Wa Cheung on the 4th September and in the other Pun Kwan and four others were charged with assaulting Pun Chur Ling on the 7th September.

Mr. Thomson (from the office of Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) appeared for the prosecution in each case and Mr. Grist (Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for the defendants.

Mr. Thomson said the defendant Pun Sik Mun was charged with using threatening words and behaviour whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned. The complainant was a ticket collector on board the steam launch Nam Chou, and the defendant was the owner or charterer of the Kam Sang. Both launches ran from Hongkong to Mira Bay. The defendant's launch started the trip first and he appeared to wish to keep the coast clear for himself. On the 4th September the complainant was on shore seeking for passengers, and four men came up and he sent them in a boat to the launch. The defendant was seen to fire two shots, and he called some men who were on shore to assault the complainant, which they did. The launch then returned to Hongkong and this summons was taken out.

The complainant said he was the collector on board the Nam Chou launch, which ran from Hongkong to Sha U Chung. The launch went there on the 4th September, arriving there at 10.30 a.m. He went on shore in a small boat. There were a lot of people ashore, some of them being armed. He called for passengers and four men came forward and got into his small boat and rowed towards the launch, he remaining standing on the beach. While he was waiting there he saw the defendant on board the Kam Sang steam launch. He was standing on deck near the stern holding in his hand a rifle. The defendant called out to the men in the small boat: "You men must not go on board the steam launch Nam Chou, otherwise I will kill you by firing my rifle." The men went forward and got aboard the Nam Chou and then the defendant fired his rifle. He also fired before the men got on board the launch. The complainant was still standing on the beach calling for passengers and the defendant called out to two men who were standing near to him, "Don't allow Li Wa Cheung to call passengers; kill him; beat him to death." Upon this one of the men struck him on the head with a hard wood pole, the other man striking him with the butt of a rifle which he had in his hand. The defendant was manager of a company to which the Kam Sang launch belonged.

In reply to Mr. Grist witness said he collected the fares on board the Nam Chou launch. He was not the owner. They had been running this steam launch about ten days on the day he was assaulted. Before he started to run, the syndicate of which the defendant was a member were running a launch to Mira Bay. There was no wharf where his launch and the defendant's went alongside; there was a place where all the people landed but it was only a sand bank. There was a tax levied on all passengers landed at this particular spot. He did not know whether the money thus collected was divided between 18 villages. He belonged to one of these villages. The tax belonged to a common council which represented 18 villages. He did not know that his launch did not pay this tax. Wong Chuk Ping, the manager of the company to which the launch belonged managed that matter. He did not know that the defendant's launch paid the tax. The trouble had not been caused by their launch refusing to pay the tax. The trouble was caused by the defendant wanting to keep the business only for himself. He had a boat running to Mira Bay before the New Territory was taken over by the British. He used to pay a tax of 20 cash each passenger.

Li Hun San, ticket collector on the Nam Chou launch, corroborated the previous witness as to what took place at Sha U Chung on the 4th September. In reply to Mr. Grist witness said there were more than a hundred men on the hillside at the time of the disturbance, and the man called out that the passengers should go on board the Kam Sang and not on board the Nam Chou. He did not know why they wished the passengers not to become their customers. He did not hear anything said about the payment of a tax. The people were angry with his launch. He was quite sure the defendant fired two shots. The first bullet dropped near the bow of the small boat and the second one fell into the water not far from the bow of the Nam Chou steam launch.

Mr. Grist asked for an adjournment so that he could call the No. 1 from the Kam Sang. This row had been going on for a long time, it was practically admitted that 18 villages were entitled to be paid for the landing stage at Sha U Chung. The Nam Chou people refused to pay the tax but the Kam Sang people paid it and had the support of the villagers. The complainant could not get at the villagers and they were charging the defendant with firing the shots. There were shots fired by both launches.

Mr. Thomson objected to a further adjournment, as the case had been adjourned two or three times already.

His Worship upheld the objection and directed Mr. Grist to call his witnesses.

Lee Ching, boatman, said he was at Mira Bay on the 4th September, when there was some disturbance on. The trouble was caused by the man on the Nam Chou steam launch refusing to pay the tax for landing passengers. No shots were fired from the Kam Sang on the 4th September. Shots were fired on shore.

In reply to Mr. Thomson, witness said he belonged to one of the 18 villages. The people asked the owner of the Nam Chou launch to pay the landing tax, but he had no money to do so. All the other launches paid the tax.

Lee Yee, another boatman, said he was in Mira Bay on the 4th September and saw the two launches there. The steam launch people had a fight. The men of their 18 villages asked the people of the Nam Chou launch to pay the landing fee, but they refused, and in consequence the people of the 18 villages wished to prevent the Nam Chou from carrying passengers. No shots were fired from the Kam Sang on the 4th September. The men by the steam launches did not fight, and the men of the 18 villages did not actually fight with the men of the Nam Chou; they only fired two shots.

Mr. Grist addressed a few more words to his Worship, asking him to dismiss the case, as the probability was decidedly in favour of the defendant.

His Worship said he would reserve his decision until he heard the other case.

Mr. Thomson briefly opened the other case.

The complainant, a ticket collector on board the steam launch Nam Chou, said he was in his launch in Mira Bay on the 7th September. He went ashore in a small boat to get passengers, calling out, "Any of you people wanting to go to Hongkong may go in this boat." The first defendant, who was standing on the sands, said "Kill him, beat him," then about ten men rushed at him. The third defendant gave him a push with his two hands and he fell into the water. The second defendant and several others struck him with their fists all over his body. The first defendant struck him with a spear which he had in his hand and then poked him with it on his right side, and hurt him very badly. The first defendant called out again, "Beat him; kill him; don't be afraid." Hearing this call the fifth defendant rushed toward the complainant with a long sword in each hand and tried to chop him. He ducked into the water and thus escaped the blows. He then went further ashore and sat down on the sands, as he had swallowed some water. He was sitting down for about ten minutes, when he tried to get into his boat to go on board the steam launch. The first defendant pointed a revolver at him and said, "Don't go aboard your steam launch; if you do I will kill you by firing this revolver." When he heard this he was frightened and he ran to another part of the beach and engaged a small boat, which rowed him to the steam launch.

In reply to Mr. Grist witness said it was high tide when this occurred, and it all took place on the water side of the low water mark. They had not been having any trouble with the villagers at Mira Bay. No demand had been made for a landing tax. The people wanted to prevent the Nam Chou steam launch because they wanted to keep the business for their own launch. He had known the fifth defendant since the fourth moon, and he had known the others for several years. On this occasion there were 200 or 300 men ashore armed with sticks and knives, and they were all threatening him. More than ten rushed at him. He knew some of the others besides the defendants. The defendants were employed on board the Kam Sang. It was not because he could not get at the villagers that he was taking proceedings against the defendants.

By the Court—He went into the Hospital on the 7th September and came out on the 19th September.

Lee San Kin, a boatman at Mira Bay, and Seng Sing gave evidence.

Mr. Grist said there had been considerable trouble in respect to the landing tax, and the Nam Chou had not been allowed to carry passengers for some time. The case for the defence was that the defendants had nothing

whatever to do with the assault. No doubt the man was assaulted, but he was assaulted by the villagers for trying to get passengers without paying the tax.

A couple of witnesses deposed that the defendants did not take part in the assault.

His Worship discharged the fourth defendant, as the evidence of identification was not complete, and sentenced the other four to three months' hard labour. In the other case a fine of \$25 was imposed.

OPPOSITION TO THE ACQUISITION OF LAND BY FOREIGNERS AT WUCHOW.

The following translation of a Chinese letter from Wuchow has been placed at our disposal:—

Ever since the opening of the various ports to foreign trade the business with foreigners has been increasing daily, and it ought to be managed in such a manner as not to produce dissatisfaction to either party, Chinese or foreigners. Since the West River was thrown open to foreign trade a large number of steamers have been coming and going and business has increased and become prosperous. Foreign merchants vie with each other in buying land whereon to erect wharves and godowns, thereby increasing the value.

Junks and cargo boats are usually moored along the banks of the lower part of the river at Wuchow, and people from the city also go to that part to procure water for domestic use. Sometime last month a foreigner announced that the land along the bank of the river at this point had been purchased by him for the purpose of building wharves and godowns, that no boats were to be allowed to anchor there, and that the people would not be allowed to trespass on the land for the purpose of obtaining water. The boat people, being afraid, removed their boats to the upper part of the river at the mouth of the Tiger River, and though the current there is so strong as to render it unsafe for the embarkation of passengers or the landing or discharge of cargo, they for the present have kept quiet. The feeling of the people who had to go or send to the river bank for water was, however, greatly excited, and when they saw the carriers turned back by the foreigner their animosity grew very great and they wanted to find out who had sold the land to foreigners. The more they talked the more excited they became and at last, on the 30th August, they called a meeting in the guildhall and decided to petition the mandarins. A party numbering about fifteen then devised the following scheme: They ran to the yamen of the magistrate and represented that a disturbance had broken out between some foreigners belonging to the Customs service and Chinese, and they asked the Magistrate to go and suppress it. The Magistrate set off, and while on his way the crowd, male and female, old and young, pressed round his chair and compelled the bearers to carry him to the guildhall, where a great number of the elders and gentry were awaiting him. They complained to him of the above facts with regard to the sale of land and urged him to take the matter in hand. There was no chair nor any other furniture in the hall and the Magistrate had therefore to stand. He told the people that the matter they spoke of was a very serious one and that he must communicate with the Prefect. The people then repeated upon the Prefect the stratagem they had used upon the Magistrate and brought him also to the guildhall. The elders and gentry then knelt before him and stated their grievance. The Prefect thereupon summoned the former owner of the land and ordered him to repay to the foreigner the \$200 he had received as the price and to take the land back. This was done, and the Prefect promised the people that he would see that no land is hereafter clandestinely let or sold to foreigners.

At the Autumnal festival it is customary for the yamen runners at Canton to levy a squeeze on the flower boats, and having the sanction of long usage the squeeze has hitherto been submitted to. This year, however, the runners wanted to raise the rates, with the result that the Reapers refused to pay and nearly all the boats have for the time being been closed.

THE HUNGHOM MURDER CASE.

At the Magistracy on Thursday afternoon, before Mr. H. Gompertz (Acting Police Magistrate), Pung Pun, carpenter, Market Street, Hunghom, and Li Ki, cook, Bulkeley Street, Hunghom, were charged on remand "for that they feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought did kill and murder one Pun Fuk, sawyer, at Hunghom on the 22nd August."

Mr. Bowley (Acting Crown Solicitor) appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. F. Harrington Deacon for the defence.

Pun Ying Fai said he was a carpenter and last month was employed in the Kwong Tak Cheong, a ship-building yard at Hunghom. He left on the 2nd instant. He remembered the 22nd August. He was working at the Kwong Tak Cheong that morning when Pun Fuk, the deceased, came and asked him to come and drink tea, and they went out into Bulkeley Street. It was the custom for the shipbuilders to go out at 12 o'clock for their midday meal. The men in the employ of the Dock Company went out at the same time, a whistle being blown as a signal that it was 12 o'clock. When in Bulkeley Street and on the way to the eating house near the market they met the first prisoner. The deceased asked the first prisoner for money. He did not know what he wanted the money for. The first prisoner said he would not give him any and would fight him first. The deceased then pushed the first prisoner with his hand, and then the first prisoner hit Pun Fuk, striking him violently. Pun Fuk then ran back, and the first prisoner ran after him and stabbed him in the left buttock with a chisel. Then another man who had come up hit the deceased with a hammer. He could not recognise the man who struck Pun Fuk with the hammer. After this Pun Fuk ran on to Temple Street, and witness caught hold of him as he was falling and became unconscious. Blood was flowing from him. A constable then came up and Pun Fuk was put into an ambulance. A man named Chan Sui assisted him to hold up the deceased while the ambulance was being brought. There were a good many men in the street. He was sure it was the first prisoner who struck the deceased with a chisel, though he had not seen him before. The first prisoner was coming from the direction of the Dock when they met him. He did not remember having seen the second prisoner before. When the carpenters went out to their mid-day meal they did not usually carry a chisel in their hands. The chisel with which the first prisoner stabbed the deceased was exactly like the one produced. He saw it in the first prisoner's hand when he was running. He and Pun Fuk had nothing in their hands. No one was fighting except the deceased and the two prisoners. He had known Pun Fuk four or five years. When the affair took place Pun Fuk was employed at Mong Kok. Witness was near the deceased when he was struck. The hammer with which the deceased was struck had an iron head.

In reply to Mr. Deacon, witness said he was not a relative of Pun Fuk. They did not belong to the same guild, as the deceased was a wood sawyer while he was a carpenter. The deceased stopped the first prisoner and asked him for some money. He did not know why the money was asked for, nor did he know now. When the first prisoner first struck the deceased they were standing at the corner of Temple Street, and the deceased ran up Temple Street, the first prisoner following. Other people followed as well, and looked on. He did not notice whether the man who struck the deceased with a hammer came from the crowd or not. The man only struck once, and then ran away. The first prisoner also ran away as soon as he had stabbed the deceased. He saw the chisel with which the deceased was stabbed in the first prisoner's hand when they first met him. He never saw the man with the hammer before. He was between 30 and 40. He could recognise him if he saw him again. He had heard nothing about trouble in the guild. He did not know anything about the guild to which the deceased belonged. He had never seen the second defendant before.

Keong Shing said he was a carpenter employed in the Kwong Lung Sing. Last month he was working at Kwong Tak Cheong. On

the 22nd August he went out at 12 o'clock to get his mid-day meal from a stall in the street, and while he was getting it he saw the men fighting at the entrance to Temple Street. He saw three men fighting—two men beating one man. One of the two had a chisel and he stabbed the one man with it, whilst the other man struck him with a hammer. Witness was seven or eight Chinese feet away. There were other men in the street at the time, but he saw no one else fighting except these three. He had seen the man who was stabbed before, but did not know his name. After the striking and the stabbing the two men ran towards the west into a shop—the Yun Hing Cheong, which was a place where the Dock Company's carpenters had their meals. He went to look at the man who was stabbed and saw a constable there. He told the constable the men had run into the shop, and he took him into the shop and pointed out to him the two men who had attacked the deceased. The prisoners were the men who were arrested. They were arrested in the middle of the shop on the ground floor. He did not know either of the two men before. There were eight or nine men in the shop. The first prisoner had the chisel and the second prisoner had a hammer.

The further hearing was adjourned.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A POLICE SERGEANT.

At the Magistracy on Tuesday, before Mr. H. Gompertz Acting Police Magistrate, David Reid, a sergeant of police at Tai 6 Police Station was charged with assaulting (1) P. C. Vasaka Singh; (2) P. C. R. Patterson; and (3) Jessie Patterson.

Deputy Superintendent Baddeley conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Hastings appeared for the defence.

P. C. Patterson said he was stationed at Tzat Tze Mui, near Quarry Bay. On the 14th September he went on duty from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. He came back at 3.15 a.m. he being allowed an hour off by the Inspector. When he opened the door of his quarters he saw defendant kneeling on one knee keeping his wife down on the flat of her back. She was crying bitterly. He said to defendant, "Get out of this, you dirty beast." The defendant replied that he would not get out until daylight. He went to the telephone to telephone to Shaunkwan, and the defendant took hold of him and threw him on his back on the floor. He got up again to go to the telephone, and the defendant got hold of him a second time and threw him on the top of the couch. The defendant then got on the top of him with his knees. He got away from him again and ran outside, the defendant following him. He called Indian constable 636. The latter came to the window and stood close by Sergeant Reid, who struck the Indian constable in the face with his clenched fist, saying, "What do you want here, you black—?" They struggled and fell, and the Indian constable got up and ran away. Sergeant Reid then returned to witness's quarters with a dog. He said there was a bottle of whisky of his in the house and he wanted it. Witness gave him the whisky and then the defendant asked him for a glass of water, which he refused. The defendant then challenged him to come out and fight if he was a man. At six o'clock the next morning he found a bottle about half full of whisky outside his wash-house door. He went to the Shaunkwan Police Station and reported what had occurred.

In reply to Mr. Hastings, witness said he had known the defendant since he joined the Police Force nine or ten years ago. The defendant had known his wife nine or ten years and had been very friendly with her. The defendant had frequently visited at his house when he was there. He went on duty at 10 p.m. and he got back at 3.15 a.m. When he opened the door he found his wife lying on the floor. She had on a morning gown and a petticoat—not her sleeping clothes. The defendant had hold of her below the armpit keeping her on the floor. There was a couch in the room and also a bed. His wife was about 45 years of age. He thought Reid was too intoxicated to hear him come in. He put his hand to his revolver and said to the defendant, "I've

a mind to shoot you." He did not pull his revolver out of the pouch. The revolver was loaded. He put the revolver and case into his ammunition box and looked the box.

Jessie Patterson said she was the wife of the previous witness. On the evening of the 14th September her husband went out on duty at 9 p.m. He looked the front door on the outside because she had been unwell all day. She went to bed when he went out. She was awakened at about 12.45 by a knock at the front door. She got up and went to the door and called out, "Is that you, Bob?" and the reply came "Yes." She put her hand to the key-hole and not finding the key there she said, "It's not you," meaning that it was not her husband. The reply came "Don't you know me" and she said "No." The voice then said, "I'm David Reid." He said he had come so far to see her husband would she not let him in. It was raining at the time. She let him in as it was a bad night by the other door. He sat talking for a long time. He had always been like a brother to her. After a time he said he would lie on the couch and have a sleep. He had a bottle of whisky with him. The defendant lay down, and after a time got up again and sat talking. He said he wished he had a woman like her over there and then he would be happy. He then got hold of her, and just at this point her husband came in. She was pushed down against her will. It was about a quarter past three when her husband came in.

In reply to Mr. Hastings, witness said the defendant asked her what time her husband would come in and she said his duty was from ten to four. The defendant was talking to her a long time before her husband came in.

The Indian constable also gave evidence.

Mr. Hastings addressed the Court for the defence.

The defendant was sentenced to a month's imprisonment on each count.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.

On Saturday last a pleasing ceremony took place on board the R. M. S. *Empress of Japan*, when Mr. E. O. Murphy, late chief engineer, was entertained atiffin by the Commander and Officers, and afterwards presented with a suitable souvenir and a testimonial. Full justice having been done to an excellent repast, Commander Bowles conducted Mr. Murphy to the library, where the officers and representatives of all the departments were assembled. In a few appropriate words the Commander expressed, on behalf of the ship's company, their regret at losing one who had been associated with the steamship service of the C. P. R. from its inception. They one and all recognized the ability with which Mr. Murphy had discharged his duties, and felt that they could not allow him to depart without some tangible proof of their appreciation of his courtesy and geniality. Commander Bowles thereupon presented Mr. Murphy with a handsome silver tea and coffee service, suitably engraved, and also with the following testimonial:—

"R. M. S. *Empress of Japan*,
Hongkong, 16th September, 1899.

"To E. O. MURPHY, Esq.,
"Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned, wish to express our great regret at your leaving the *Empress of Japan*, and feel compelled to put our feelings on paper. You have been a true, cheery, and splendid shipmate, and your loss will not easily be made up. This is not only the feeling of your own department, but the feeling of everyone on board who has been brought in contact with you. European and Chinese, high and low, it made no difference with you, and all join heartily in wishing you success in the new venture which takes you from us."

(Here follow signatures of Ship's Company.)

Mr. Murphy thanked the Captain, officers, and crew for their generosity in giving him so handsome a present, and was glad to hear that while discharging his duties he had offended no one. He had spent many happy days on the ship, and had formed friendships which he felt would be lasting. He pointed out that the positions we occupy in life are often due more to accident than to any other cause, and we should never forget that after all those lower down were like ourselves men and should be

treated as such. This had been his guiding principle while occupying a responsible position, and he was gratified to know that its application had proved a success.

Three cheers were given for Mr. Murphy, who received from all sides hearty wishes for prosperity in his new line of life.—*Communicated.*

HOLIDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

Some day perhaps we shall have a holiday and go to Macao, or even to Japan. Who knows? For that Hongkong is a trifle trying in the summer everyone must confess. Some dream of Macao and the quiet comfort of the Boa Vista or Hing Kee's Hotel; others hear the rustling of the maples of Kyoto, and others again think of the delights of Myanohita and Yokohama. Some fancy a quick rush round the world, over Canada, with just a week end in the old country before starting off back again via Suez. Rich people possibly think of Cowes and the excitement and pleasure to be got out of yachting at the Isle of Wight and elsewhere, and as it would be hardly worth while to buy a yacht, look over such advertisements as these:—"140 ton schooner, can berth 12, £500 for three months. 75 ton schooner £95 per month," etc. But these are sailing boats in which you go away on Sunday morning intending to be back by 9 a.m. on Monday. A nice little breeze takes you out of port and then the wind comes on to blow a furious calm. And there you are! Perhaps about Tuesday you get a breeze that enables you to get back, but how about that appointment for Monday morning? No, away with them. Sailing boats are behind the times and ought to be prohibited by law. Well then, a nice steamer, one that can run 10 knots per hour in any direction providing there is no accident or breakdown. Yes, that's the thing. Let's have a steamer by all means. Nothing is easier, as the following advertisements (which are genuine by the way) will show. "150 tons for September charter, can berth six, £350." "35 tons, 25 guineas weekly, including coal." But does any one with a leaning towards *mal-de-mer* know how big even a 150 ton boat is? In Hongkong it is unusual to see steamers under 500 tons and most of the big steam-launches exceed 30 tons. But then some yachts never leave their moorings; just entertain a few friends on board you know. But there are holidays and holidays. The following are also genuine advertisements in a recent home paper. "Co-operative World Travel. Organised by Henry—M.D., etc. Twenty-five days' cruise to the Northern capitals £221.0. Steam yacht *Argonaut*, 3,254 tons, 4,000 h.p." "Twenty-one days' cruise to the Western Mediterranean £181.0." "Thirty five days' cruise to Palestine, Egypt, etc. £361.50." What thing! A pound a day or thereabouts in a floating hotel that will not behave as though it were trying to stand on its head but could not quite make up its mind whether it would be best to do so by turning a back somersault or a forward one! That is where the beauty of living out East comes in. Many people could afford time and money to go the *Argonaut* trip for instance, but to get to the place she will start from is another matter. Our enterprising friends the Japs appear to be the first to cotton to the idea in this part of the world. It would be a thousand pities if sufficient support should not be forthcoming.

On Wednesday afternoon a Chinese woman about 29 years of age was found hanging by a rope in a pigsty at Little Hongkong. When discovered she had evidently been dead for some time. She was a married woman.

Kang Yu-wei we hear, is still at Vancouver and is likely to remain there. The wealthy Chinese settled there have recently raised a subscription, said to amount to \$100,000, for the erection and endowment of a Confucian temple, and in connection with this Kang has been engaged to deliver lectures and sermons on the Confucian doctrine. There is, we are informed, a considerable split amongst the reform party. Kang adheres to Confucianism and is opposed to foreigners and foreign religions. Dr. Sun Yat-sen on the other hand is a Christian and he and his adherents are more or less followers of the Rev. Timothy Richards.

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Electric Co., Limited, was held on Saturday at the Company's offices, Queen's Buildings. Mr. H. L. Dalrymple presided. The others present were:—Hon. C. P. Clater, Messrs A. G. Wood, C. W. Dickson (Directors), W. H. Wickham (Manager), G. T. Veitch, J. Whalley, A. Baptista, E. C. Emmett, R. R. Roberts, and Lun Shui Lun.

Mr. Wickham read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the sole object of this meeting is to confirm the resolutions passed three weeks ago. Your directors have decided to make a first call of \$2 only, payable on or before 31st October. Further calls will not be necessary for some time to come, and of such timely notice will be given both as to date and amount. Application forms for new shares will be sent to each shareholder during next week and application must be made on or before the 31st of next month. It will be a convenience if registered shareholders will await receipt of the forms of application in place of writing in for their shares by letter. With these remarks I beg to move the confirmation of the special resolution passed at our meeting of 20th August last, which reads as follows:—

1.—That the Capital of the Company be increased to the sum of \$400,000 by the issue of 80,000 New Shares of \$10 each, which shall be considered part of Original Capital and be subject to the provisions in the Articles of Association contained with reference to Calls, Transfer transmission, lien, surrender, voting power and otherwise, and that the Directors be authorised to issue such New Shares at par.

2.—That the said New Shares be offered to the Persons who on the 16th day of September, 1899, shall be Registered Members of the existing Shares in the proportion of a New Share for each existing Share held by them.

Mr. VEITCH seconded.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen; before us. Thank you for your attendance.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

"CUSTOM HOUSE, KOWLOON."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir,—I see an advertisement in your paper dated from "Custom House, Kowloon." As the whole of the district known as Kowloon is now included in British territory I should be glad if you will inform me under what agreement a foreign Custom House is allowed on British soil. Or is it a British Custom House?—Yours faithfully,

PUZZLED.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1899.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Dear Sir,—For the information of your correspondent "Puzzled," re-Kowloon Custom House, if the following information will enlighten him, he is welcome to it gratis. The Kowloon Custom House is situated in the Queen's Road, Hongkong, right opposite the Hongkong Hotel, second floor. The Hongkong Government are not supposed to be aware of this, though the general public have excellent reasons for knowing the fact very well. With the usual apologies, I remain, yours truly,

H.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1899.

Chief Detective Inspector Hanson made an extensive seizure of arms and ammunition on Thursday afternoon, finding 118 Mauser rifles, two pistols, 16 revolvers, 200 rounds of Mauser ammunition, and 250 rounds of revolver ammunition on a small cargo boat off Praya Central ready to be exported to somewhere. He arrested the boatwoman and the man in charge of the cargo, and they were brought before Mr. Gompertz at the Magistrate's yesterday morning. The man was fined \$100 and the woman \$25.

THE GOLD STANDARD IN THE FAR EAST.

THE QUESTION DISCUSSED IN SIAM AND THE STRAITS.

PROPOSAL TO EFFECT CONVERSION IN SIAM. The Bangkok Times makes the following important announcement:—

"Siam is about to adopt a gold standard. At least there is a good prospect that this step of far reaching importance will be taken almost immediately. It is known that the Comptroller-General has recommended the adoption of this policy, and that he has elaborated a scheme which is now under the consideration of the Government. His Majesty, it is said, has expressed general approval of the proposal. Anyhow it will come before the Legislative Council in a few days, and if that body approve one may expect a royal decree to be issued instituting the change almost at once.

"We do not know the details of the measure, but the essential features are: the closing of the Mint to the free coinage of silver and the fixing of the price of the tical at, we believe, sixteen pence. That by the way is the same as the ruppee under the new Currency Bill of the Government of India. Of course the decree of the last reign under which the value of the tical was fixed at three-fifths of the Mexican dollar, would have to be rescinded at the same time. A Siamese gold currency could not be profitably adopted at present, but it is proposed to set aside the profits on the coinage of the new tical as a special fund and in the course of ten years or so it is hoped by this means to be able to establish a gold currency. In any case, one may suppose, the present wasteful system of buying dollars to coin into ticals will be stopped, and bar silver will be bought for the purpose in London.

"Naturally the Banks here have been consulted in regard to the proposed change, and we understand it has been arranged that the large deposits which the Government has at each of them would be entered under the new standard at the present exchange value of the tical."

In a leading article our contemporary says:—

"The announcement that Siam is seriously contemplating the adoption of a gold standard for its currency will come as a genuine surprise to the public. No one has been disposed to question the ability with which the finances of the country are managed, but one hardly expected so momentous a step to be taken unless it became compulsory. The scheme is, of course, still only a proposal, but there is so much to recommend it that there is good reason to hope it will go through. A good many even of the export merchants here are disposed to welcome the change. It may have some awkward results at first, but they believe that the establishment of a stable exchange will lead to the development of more satisfactory business. With a currency the value of which varies from day to day, business becomes partly a gamble, and it is to the interest of a country to eliminate that element from its commerce as much as possible. Of course there are firms that view the proposal with distrust, but no one can doubt that it is to the ultimate permanent benefit of all in the country, whether foreign residents or Siamese, that the currency should have a fixed value. If the scheme is adopted it will take some little time for prices to be adjusted to the altered conditions; and the Government as well as private firms may look forward to at least an apparent loss from the change at first. The Customs revenue, for instance, would necessarily show a decrease in the actual number of ticals. But compared with the advantages that will result, these things should not be allowed to prove a real obstacle to this statesmanlike scheme, which will greatly advance the credit of the country. After all Siam is undoubtedly in a position to make the change not only with safety but with the certainty of a minimum of temporary dislocation. Japan recently adopted the gold standard, and India is at present engaged in making the same change, but both suffer from the disadvantage that the value of their imports far exceeds the value of their exports. Siam is in the happy position of having a considerable balance on the other side. If the Government therefore simply sell its ticals at the rate of 15 to the pound sterling as is pro-

posed, the change may be expected to work quite simply for the Finance Department, and the trade of the country would soon adapt itself to the increased value of the tical. We hope the proposal will be carried."

In a subsequent issue the same paper publishes the following queries:—

"Says a correspondent of experience and position: What will become of the proposal to charge 1s. 4d. for the tical, supposing the Chinese traders and millers in Bangkok arrange to pay, and to accept payment, in Mexican dollars? They may very possibly distrust this proposed tical, and by the Treaties between Siam and the foreign Powers specie may be imported free of duty.

"Says another correspondent: The proposal is to add about threepence to the value of the tical. Whose pocket is this threepence to come out of? The Government, I take it, will not give me 1s. 4d. if I want sterling money for my tical but the Banks will. And yet one feels quite sure the Banks are not philanthropically making good that threepence.

"Yet a third correspondent queries: Will the mere fact of the Mint charging 1s. 4d. for a tical make it of that value? It is not as if the ticals for which that will be charged, will be the only ones put in circulation. Is the Mint to charge every Government Department 1s. 4d. too?"

THE QUESTION DISCUSSED IN THE STRAITS. THE GOVERNOR FORESEES DIFFICULTIES BUT ADMITS THERE IS A CASE FOR INQUIRY.

The now published papers laid before the Indian Currency Committee include a despatch from Sir Charles Mitchell, dated March 1898, forwarding resolutions in favour of fixity of exchange on the basis of two shillings to the dollar, passed by the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, in the previous January. The Straits Times summarises the despatch as follows:—

The Chamber had also requested the Straits Government to take steps to obtain a fixity of exchange with gold countries. A scheme to that end was proposed by a sub-committee of the Chamber. The Governor adversely criticises the scheme, at the outset, on the ground that it is silent as to the cost of the experiment to secure fixity, and as to the risks and difficulties to be met in carrying the scheme out, or as to the penalty for failure. The sub-committee proposed, for instance, that token dollars should be issued, but kept silence as to the extent these dollars should be legal tender. The Governor considers the silence to be unfortunate, owing to the meaning of the proposed scheme turning to a great extent upon this. He showed that, if there is to be a limit of legal tender, the scheme would mean not putting the dollar on a gold basis but introducing a gold currency. The Governor then expresses his opinion that any attempt to establish a gold currency in the Far East is out of the question, not only because gold coins would in practice be of too great value to suit the vast majority of transactions, but also because of the great cost and risk of introducing a large stock of gold, even supposing that the world's stock of gold were sufficient. The sub-committee had also proposed that the token dollars should be only of from 60 to 75 per cent. of the weight of the existing standard dollars. The Governor objects to the idea on the ground that the reduction in weight would be viewed with mistrust by the natives, and would not be accepted in neighbouring lands which trade with the colony on the basis of silver being the measure of value. Another point made by the Governor is that if the intrinsic value of the proposed token dollar were to be only slightly below its nominal value, Government could make little profit out of coining them; and, in the event of the intrinsic value rising above two shillings, the coin would leave the Colony. The Governor turns next to the risk of counterfeiting coin of a low intrinsic but nominally high value. On this point, H. E. has the following remarks:—

"The last named danger might prove to be a very serious one. A similar risk was considered when the Indian mints were being closed, but in this Colony the circumstances would be very favourable to successful fraud. In India the strict customs examination would prevent the extensive importation of counterfeit money; in

the Colony there is no customs examination. In the case of India the coining would have to be effected in that country, not only because of the customs examination but because Indians could not carry on, in a foreign country, operations of the required magnitude without arousing suspicion. In the Straits, on the other hand, the bulk of the population are aliens, in easy communication with their fellow countrymen in China, whence counterfeit coins might be imported to an almost unlimited extent. This danger has been made evident by the very large scale on which the Netherlands Indian Currency has been counterfeited. No Treasury could risk having to pay away gold for coins of much less intrinsic value on which it had previously made no profit.

The Governor, after this, dwells upon the need for circumspection and extreme care in the demonetisation measures contemplated in the scheme. The Government, so he urged, could not take such a step without the fullest preparation and consulting with all the parties interested. The Governor then makes the following concluding observations:—

"I am doubtful if any change of our currency system could safely be made until we had a coinage of our own, the extent of which would be a subject of exact knowledge, and I should prefer to see this effected before any further steps were taken. There seems to be no reason why it should not be effected gradually, and without cost to the community. It may seem to be somewhat ungracious to subject the scheme set forth by the Sub-Committee to what is apparently nothing but adverse criticism, but, as it has been put forward as a basis on which to build, it is necessary to examine the solidity of its foundations. It might be urged that, if the Government is dissatisfied with it, it is bound to propose a better scheme, but I do not think that this necessarily follows, nor do I think that a scheme for this individual colony which would be workable and free from serious objections and dangers is at present practicable. With two great financial experiments going on in India and Japan the result of neither of which is yet known, I should hesitate to select the present as the time for making any sweeping change in our currency system. I shall, however, welcome any proposals for obtaining the fullest and most reliable advice and information on the subject, in whatever manner it might appear best to Her Majesty's Government, whether by merely local inquiry, or by an inquiry which would embrace a larger field than the unit of this colony and its individual interests. Any reasonable cost or share of the cost this Government would be quite prepared to pay. The printed papers on the subject show what a divergence of opinion exists among that portion of the mercantile community here who have considered the question, but as was pointed out in the speech of one of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, (Mr. Earle), there are many different interests unrepresented, and that the opinion of the bulk of the native trading population as to a change in our currency system, and the extent to which their interests would be affected by such a change has never been ascertained.

"One thing only appears to be certain, and that is that there is a general wish for fixity of exchange, apart altogether from the question of how far our prosperity has been affected by the fall in the price of silver, and by any assistance that Her Majesty's Government could give to attain such an end would be gratefully acknowledged by the community of the Straits Settlements."

EMIGRATION IRREGULARITIES AT MACAO.

Reverting to the alleged irregularities in connection with the issue of passports at Macao to Chinese passengers proceeding to the United States, the *Echo Macaense* says:—We are informed that of the Chinese emigrants who have left Macao with Portuguese passports for California during the present year (1899) 193 have already arrived at their destination, but there is a large number concerning whose arrival no word has been received. But not all those who were granted passports at Macao received certificates from the American Consulate in Hongkong to enter the United States,

because some had sores or eruptions and were not in a sanitary condition for admission. There were also some sixty who could neither read nor write, although they were described as students and merchants, and on this account they were refused certificates. Students ignorant of the alphabet! This fact shows the extent of the irregularities that have taken place.

ALLEGED DESECRATION OF A CHINESE TEMPLE BY PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES.

RESTORATION DEMANDED.

A correspondent of the *Echo de Chine* gives the following account of a little difficulty that has arisen at Haicheng, near Newchwang, between a Protestant Mission and the Chinese. The correspondent's sympathies, it may be remarked, are adverse to Protestant missionaries, and his report may have been coloured by his prejudices:—

Last year, when the young Emperor in his policy of reform decided to preserve only the temples dedicated to Confucius and to Kwan Si, the God of War and Protector of the Manchu dynasty, and ordered all others, with their buildings, their estates, and their revenues, to be transformed into establishments for public education and the study of the liberal arts, the priest of the Sansiasze Temple, the richest and most beautiful temple of Haicheng, and also the most ancient, dating as it does from a period anterior to the foundation of the town, embraced Protestantism. This priest, who had only the incumbency and care of the temple, had the presumption to sell it to the Protestants. The Protestants bought it, at a ridiculous price be it understood. Thereupon the Protestant *meute* (pack of hounds) of the town and neighbourhood fell upon the images, which were overthrown and broken. A gilded wooden image of Buddha, of immense size, the wonder of the country, was broken in pieces and chopped to matchwood, while the reverend ministers unctuously chanted a hymn of praise to the Almighty in celebration of the glorious exploit.

The Sansiasze Temple, however, belonged to the Tsinoan, or Thousand Mountains, Monastery. The superior, justly aggrieved at seeing one of the properties of the convent transferred to the Protestants without his knowledge and against his will, commenced a suit and carried it to Peking, where he obtained justice and won the case. "When our people," he was told, "destroy foreign establishments in the provinces, we are called upon to punish the guilty parties and to make pecuniary compensation. We do so. Why should not the same line of conduct be followed when Europeans seize our temples and overthrow our images?"

The responsibility was therefore thrown on the Haicheng Magistrate—who, unhappy man, had been unable to prevent the great injustice that had been done—to see that the temple was restored to the Thousand Mountains community, and restored in its original condition. This was a humiliating clause for the Protestants, so humiliating that they refused to accept it. So the poor Sub-Prefect, a young man full of intelligence and of good intentions, a highly esteemed Magistrate, falls a victim to Protestant imprudence.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE OPENING OF NANNING.

The Nanning correspondent of the *Echo de Chine* says:—

The English are creeping in everywhere and threatening to supplant us all along the line, even on our own frontiers. Kwangsi, was it not to be an extension of Tonkin? But now the English, who opened Wuchow in 1896, have obtained the opening of this port also. It is said that a Consul has been appointed and will arrive directly, namely, Mr. Little. Small steamers have been built for the traffic and a company has been formed. Our rivals have obtained the concession of a railway from Canton to Chungking passing through Kwangsi, and we may be sure they will act promptly instead of admitting the interminable delays that have attended the Lungchow line. They have bought nickel mines beyond Syliashien and it is said that an Anglo-Jewish syndicate has acquired the silver mines of Ho-

naishien. Thus we have the English everywhere, notwithstanding the stipulations in favour of French priority and notwithstanding French vested rights. This is sad for patriotic hearts.

THE CHINESE CUSTOMS AT TAI-TAO AND LEEIN SQUANDER.

The Lohoufu correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes:—

The merchants of this city are beginning to turn their eyes toward the port of Taintao. Those who are acquainted with the Chinese merchant need not be told that he is no man's fool. He may be, nay, he undoubtedly is "conservative," but he will not long allow his conservatism to stand between him and a promising business venture. A representative of the leading bank in this city has just returned from a visit to Taintao. He is not altogether happy, as will appear from the sequel. He was much pleased with what he saw of the new German port except that he had difficulty in finding a place to sleep. He purchased twenty-seven bales of foreign cotton yarn on which he paid at the Chinese Custom House at Taintao (i.e. the office lately established there by the Imperial Customs) seven mace per picul, or Tls. 56.70. He received what seems to have been the ordinary "transit pass" of the Customs and took a junk for the native port of Chingkon, which is the old port of entry for Lohoufu and lies just over the Shantung border in the extreme north eastern corner Kiangsu Province. There is at that point a lekin barrier, said to be a branch of the infamous Huanan barrier south of Tsingkiangpu. Arriving at that port the agent who had the goods in charge was informed that the transit pass was of no value there since Taintao was not recognised as a regular Customs Office, and besides the pass would not be good in any case, since Chingkon is not in Shantung! The helpless merchant thereupon sadly paid 840 large cash per bale for his yarn, thus adding nearly one third to the Customs' charge at Taintao.

This practically wiped out his profit on the transaction. It is small wonder that he feels sceptical about the value of the new trade route.

We have ventured to bring this case to the attention of Commissioner Ohlmer. It is about time that these "lekin" frauds were sternly dealt with.

MINING ENTERPRISE.

The Weihien correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes:—

Progress is being made at the Carlowitz coal field, eight miles south of this city. Their coal shaft is sunk to a depth of 30 metres, and the prospecting well, locating further north, has been bored to a depth of 140 metres. The professional well-drillers of Pennsylvania would consider this rather slow boring, accustomed as they are to completing a 500-metre hole in six weeks, but much allowance must be made for those undertaking like work in China. They are far from their base of supplies and a trifling accident to the machinery may stop the work for a whole month. It remains to be seen what will be unearthed at the bottom of this experimental hole.

A DISGRACED OFFICIAL TO BE REINSTATED.

A Peking official telegram states that Li Ping-heng ex-Governor of Shantung, who was cashiered and dismissed the service of the German Government last year for the murder of the two German R. C. fathers in Tsaochoo prefecture, arrived at Peking on the 8th instant in obedience to the Empress Dowager's most urgent commands, and was received in special audience in the Grand Council Chamber on the 9th instant. We may therefore expect to hear of some special favour being conferred on this most bigoted and conservative member of the reactionary party.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Lau Hok-sun, one of the members of the recent so-called commercial mission sent by the Empress Dowager to Japan, has returned to Canton. The native papers make mention of a theatrical entertainment tendered by him to his friends to celebrate his homecoming.

A CREMATION SOCIETY FOR HONGKONG.

The lecture delivered last spring by the late Mr. Granville Sharp upon the subject of cremation has been reprinted in pamphlet form and is being circulated by the Hon. H. E. Pollock, with the following circular:—

I am forwarding to you a pamphlet containing a lecture delivered this last spring by the late Mr. Granville Sharp, upon the subject of "Cremation," in the hope that it may be found possible to start a Cremation Society here in Hongkong.

It appears to me that nobody who studies closely the facts and figures contained in the accompanying pamphlet (which is founded in the main upon the valuable writings of Sir Henry Thompson the President of the Cremation Society of England) can fail to be struck with the dangers attending upon the disposal of the dead by burial, especially in a small island like Hongkong.

It is not to be expected that the cause of Cremation will at once advance here by leaps and bounds, but, if an association were to be formed of those who are in favour of it, a valuable start would be made which might lead in due time to important results.

It is generally supposed that members of the Roman Catholic community and also our Chinese fellow citizens entertain objections to the practice of Cremation, and I should be glad if any of those who receive this pamphlet would be kind enough to enlighten me as to the reasons upon which such objections to Cremation are founded.

It may be that by friendly discussion and argument some of the objections can be surmounted.

In venturing to address you in this way I am simply acting as an ordinary member of the community and not in any official capacity. If I can succeed in directing the attention of the public to this important question my object will have been attained, and abler pens than mine will, I hope, help to carry forward the cause of Cremation to a successful issue.

THE SHANGHAI NATIVE CITY WATERWORKS.

On 16th September there was an official inspection of the new City Waterworks, to which the representatives of the Press were invited. Yang Taotai and Mr. Tong Kid-son, the two principal Directors, were present, together with Mr. Lehmann of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co., the General Managers; Messrs. Atkinson and Dallas, the Engineers; Mr. Fowler of the Laidlaw, Dunn, Gordon Co., who will be the Engineer in charge of the Waterworks upon its completion, and Messrs. Blechynden and Ord, of the Shanghai Engineering, Shipbuilding and Dock Co. Ltd., the contractors for erecting the machinery and water tower, and laying the pipes. After visiting the town office on the Chinese Bund, the foundations of the water tower were inspected. The tower, which will be constructed of steel, is 80 feet high, supporting a tank 20 feet in diameter, capable of holding 50,000 gallons. The water tower has been constructed by Messrs. Ritter and Conley, N. Y.

The pumping station is situated about two miles further up the river and a little less than a quarter of a mile beyond the French Waterworks. There will be two settling tanks, a secondary tank for feeding the filter beds, of which there will be three, and a clear water reservoir. Arrangements have been made for a considerable extension of the works as occasion arises. The engine and boiler house are well forward, as well as the godown and engineer's residence. The engines have been supplied by the Laidlaw, Dunn, Gordon Company; the cast iron pipes are from the well-known firm of R. D. Wood & Co., Philadelphia, and the hydrants and valves have been purchased from the Kennedy Valve Co.

The main, from the pumping station to the water tower will, for the first section, be laid across country for a distance of 1,000 yards, connecting with the Arsenal Road at a point 250 yards from the Chinese Bund, it will then be laid along the inner side of the Chinese Bund as far as the Tamatou (Big Jetty) where the water tower is situated.

After the inspection of works, the party adjourned to one of the buildings, when the toast of success to the China Inland Waterworks was duly honoured in bumpers of champagne. The success of this enterprise, the first native waterworks in China, which has now been successfully launched, is largely due to the ability and energy of Mr. Tong Kid-son, who has successfully contended with the difficulties which appear to surround all new enterprises in the official and commercial world of China.—*N. C. Daily News.*

S. C. FARNHAM AND CO., LIMITED.

The seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held on the 14th September at the Head Office, Shanghai. Mr. J. R. Twentyman presided, and there were also present, Messrs. G. Peebles (Director), J. S. Knowles (Secretary), H. von Rücker, A. Korff, H. A. J. Maeray, J. Welch, S. Groundwater, Zee Lan-char, D. T. Black, T. Pemberton, W. Pearce, and J. Ferrier—representing in all 4,235 shares. The notice convening the meeting having been read by the Secretary.

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said—Our report and accounts have been in your hands for some time and with your permission we will take them as read. A glance at the accounts placed before you will show you the splendid position we have attained and we are gradually improving it. A copy of the working account is on the table and you are welcome to see it. The properties and machinery are in good working order and the repairs as usual have been charged to running expenses. The land and docks stand in our books very much below their value; for instance, the Tunkadoo Dock could not be constructed for anything like the amount standing against it without taking into consideration the land. We have a deep-water frontage extending the whole length of the property where vessels can lie at any state of the tide, and we expect it will soon be brought within the harbour limits, which will considerably enhance its value. We have been approached with regard to a sale, but it is not your Directors' idea to give it away by any means. My remarks regarding the value of Tunkadoo also apply to the Old Dock and property surrounding it, including the Broadway lot. It must therefore be obvious, that our position is a very strong one. The Cosmopolitan Dock has proved so far a great success and when the whole is completed, with the extensive workshops, it should prove very remunerative to the shareholders. As it was necessary to do away with the old Collier Dock, the site being required for the new one, your Directors considered it advisable in the interests of the shareholders to write off £50,000 from depreciation and maintenance fund, thereby strengthening our hands and making the business a profitable and safe investment to the shareholders. Every economy was observed in the construction of this dock, and I feel sure the shareholders are satisfied with the result. Several vessels of heavy tonnage have been docked there and we have not observed any settlement or shrinkage in any way. As Mr. Galles drew your attention last year to the cost of our land and bunding at the Cosmopolitan Dock being put down at £335 per mow, further comment is unnecessary. Another important and interesting matter for you is, the Company continues to prosper, and from appearances your dividend, gentlemen, is assured for next year also. One drawback is, notwithstanding the increase to our machinery and machinery account, we have been unable to cope with the amount of work offered us and have been compelled to refuse large orders. We have now new work on hand amounting to one million and a quarter tons; it therefore appeals to you, gentlemen, that we should not sit still, but should be up and doing; and the question arises whether we should not at this juncture do something to increase our business capacity to meet the pressing demands. It is not in my opinion fair to the present shareholders to go on buying new machinery out of the profits; some other means should be adopted to meet the exigencies of the case. You will observe the machinery account has been very much increased, and we are still

buying and putting down new plant. We also found it expedient to purchase Fau Chong's machinery as an adjunct, which we are now working, and find it of valuable assistance in turning out the work. You will also observe the sailing vessel *Drumellan* does not appear, as she has been sold to advantage. Our worthy colleague Mr. Galles went home on sick leave for one year and we hope the change will be beneficial to him. If any Shareholder has any questions to ask I shall do my best to answer them.

There being no questions, The Chairman proposed, Mr. Peebles seconded, and it was agreed to unanimously. "That the Report and Accounts of the Company for the year ending 30th June, 1899, as printed and circulated be adopted and approved, and that the Directors be authorised to pay a dividend at the rate of £15 per share to the shareholders on the register at this date."

It was proposed by Mr. A. Korff and seconded by Mr. T. Pemberton, "That Mr. Geo. Peebles be re-elected a Director of the Company."

Carried. Upon the motion of Mr. J. Welch, seconded by Mr. Black, it was also resolved—"That Messrs. W. H. Anderson and Geo. D. Scott be elected Auditors for the present year."

The Chairman—That appears to be all the business of the meeting. The dividend warrants will be issued to-morrow.

Mr. Welch—You mentioned something about new machinery; is there any scheme at present?

The Chairman—There is no scheme before the Directors, but still something will have to be done. I think we have the biggest plant in Shanghai in this business, but still it is not big enough to meet the demands upon us. We are working day and night, and although we have a new place of work with the lower dock, it is still not enough, and I think we could conveniently double the capacity of the business. If we anticipate anything of that sort of course it will be put before the shareholders in the usual way, but at the same time we have to do something, as our business is daily increasing.

Mr. A. Korff—May I ask Directors whether it is their intention to increase the Reserve Fund, because I see it is a considerable amount?

The Chairman—In my opinion it is nearly big enough now, that is why I made those remarks just now. We have now approached about two-thirds of our capital, and if you put a value on our plant and the whole thing, it would come to very large figures, certainly over £1,800,000 at the present day, and I think we ought to consider something about enlarging the business. If you have any proposals to make the Directors will be pleased to take them into consideration. I should mention that we have still 500 shares unissued, but at the same time even that would be insufficient.

Mr. Korff—They have been taken at their original value of £100?

The Chairman—They are not taken into account at all. The capital stands at £1,750,000, but we are allowed to issue up to £1,800,000, but that would be inadequate to meet the need. Something will have to be done to increase the business. We have got three docks and can take the largest or smallest vessel that wants to come in, but still we cannot cope with the work.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Welch concluded the proceedings.—*N. C. Daily News.*

KANG YI'S PICKINGS.

The local vernacular papers publish letters from their Northern correspondents reporting the arrival recently at Tientsin, by the China Merchants' steamer *Hsinyii*, of two of Kang Yi's confidential retainers in charge of no less than 367 large boxes and trunks, on all of which were pasted slim strips of paper bearing the name and titles of the Empress Dowager's henchman and with his great seal impressed thereon, to notify the public that these were the "private property" of the possessor of the seal and as such were to be passed through the I.M., the Likin, and other Customs en route to the Banner Reservation of the great man. The contents of these big boxes are popularly supposed to be valuable "private pickings."—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE PEKING POLITICAL EXILES.

It is stated that Li Tuan-fen, the ex-President of the Board of Rites, who was banished to Kashgaria by the Empress Dowager immediately after her *coup d'état* for recommending Kang Yu-wei to the Emperor, is now lying very ill at Lanphou, the capital of Kansu province, so ill indeed that Viceroy T'ao Mu of that city dared not send the exile further west and reported the matter to the Grand Council asking for instructions. When the Grand Councillors informed the Empress Dowager of her enemy's serious illness, contrary to the general expectation, she allowed Li Tuanfen to remain at Lanphou "until he had convalesced," instead of insisting upon his proceeding on his journey to join his unfortunate ex-colleague. Chang Yin-huan, the ex-Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, who already reached his place of exile this summer.—*N. C. Daily News.*

INDIA AND THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

The Japanese Government has, it is stated, declined the conditions offered by the British Government for admitting India into the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. The conditions are said to relate to the Customs Tariff. The Japanese Government has proposed alternative conditions.

DEATH IN A SULPHUR BATH IN JAPAN.

A peculiarly and occurrence, says the *Japan Advertiser*, is reported from Uao Hanazawa. On the 5th inst., about six in the evening, the lifeless body of a young man was found in the sulphur bath for which the place is resorted to. The body was identified as that of a young Englishman, named C. Carria, who had lately arrived from Shanghai, where, it is understood, he was connected with the Post Office. Mr. Carria was 28 years of age and is described as being a man of splendid physique. He was apparently in excellent health when last seen alive, and there can be no doubt, though the fact has not yet been officially certified, that he succumbed to heart failure. The body of the unfortunate young man arrived in Yokohama on the 6th inst. and was to be interred in the General Cemetery the same afternoon.

ATTACK BY JAPANESE POLICE ON CHRISTIANS IN FORMOSA.

The following is a translation of a letter received from reliable parties at Auland, describing a most disgraceful attack which was made by the Japanese police on the Christians there:—

"On September the 2nd in the evening when in the Church at the hour for holding service, (about 7 p.m.), a house took fire in the neighbourhood. The preacher, Lin In Leng, immediately sent five of the Christians to help put out the fire, (there are in the village not more than say 12 Christians all told including five women, one blind man and children). When the fire was extinguished these five men returned to the Chapel. They had just finished singing a hymn and were engaged in prayer, when suddenly three Japanese policemen entered the building, snatched the Bible out of the preacher's hands, threw it on the floor, and with a bamboo which they had in their hands commenced beating about right and left, upset the preacher's desk that was on the platform, and said it was because they didn't go to put out the fire. The next day the preacher went to the Kenchatsu to complain and asked him to send for the neighbours who were not Christians to testify whether they, the Christians, went to help put out the fire or not, but no redress was obtainable. He was told to hold his tongue and go about his business."

We have made inquiries into this case, and have every reason to believe that the facts are as stated in the above letter. It goes without saying, nothing could be more unjust, or less calculated to inspire respect for the Japanese officials. No wonder there are rebels if this is the way the people are treated. We feel sure, however, such treatment is against the wishes of His Majesty the Emperor, and against the wishes of the most excellent Viceroy who rules

over this island, and we publicly bring the matter to His Excellency's notice in our columns in the hope and confidence that he will take steps to punish the rascals who under cover of their official positions, presumed to behave in such a glaringly brutal and disgraceful manner. Such treatment in Chinese days was received only at the hands of the "howling mob," never at the hands of any official.

Nor is this an isolated case, we are sorry to say, for the preacher of the Christian Church at Keelung and his wife were beaten by a Japanese quite recently without the slightest justification, and when they made complaint to the police about the treatment they had received, as was their right and duty, they were told to be silent and go about their business. It was on the occasion of the last typhoon. The Japanese living next to the Church had built his house abutting over the Church, and the typhoon blew doors, windows, etc., into the churchyard right against the church door. The preacher gathered the pieces together and put them all in one place just outside the door of the Church, when the Japanese appeared on the scene and beat both the preacher and his wife, saying they meant to steal the stuff. It would, no doubt, have been a very serious thing for the preacher and his wife had not a Japanese Christian who lives opposite the Church come to the rescue of the unfortunate couple.—*Formosan.*

JAPAN'S FOREIGN LOAN.

Mr. Hayakawa, a secretary in the Finance Department, who went to London in connection with the affairs relating to the loan recently floated by the Japanese Government, returned on the 4th inst. from his mission. According to the *Kobe Shimbun*, Mr. Hayakawa, speaking of the result of his mission to a friend, said that very few Englishmen knew anything about the financial situation of Japan. Moreover, the erroneous statements which were published in the Japanese press about Japan's finances were reproduced in the foreign journals. Altogether, Mr. Hayakawa thought that English capitalists had been misled with regard to the financial situation, and in consequence the negotiation for the loan had been rendered extremely difficult. He thought, however, that it was satisfactory to get subscribers at 90 with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, in view of the condition of the money market in London.—*Kobe Chronicle.*

JAPAN'S PROGRESS IN MILITARY WEAPONS.

We cannot but endorse the *Jiji Shimpō's* remark that Japan has made remarkable progress in the matter of small arms during the Meiji era. At first her troops were supplied with the heterogeneous weapons that had been imported by the various feudal chiefs. Then she put Enfields into their hands. Then followed Sniders. It was with the Sniders that the Government's forces encountered the Satsuma insurgents, and but for the Snider the result might have been very different. That was in 1876, and for some years the Snider enjoyed high esteem. But 1883 found Japan with a rifle of her own, the Murata. It was not a new invention, but it may certainly claim the credit of having been a clever adaptation of several systems. Three years later it was further improved, but still no idea of a magazine rifle was entertained. In 1890, this Murata weapon was converted into a repeater, but the process of manufacturing the new arm proceeded slowly, and, when the war with China broke out in 1894 the troops had to take the field without magazine rifles. There was a general impression at the time that the Japanese forces were as well armed as the Chinese. They were not. Most of the Chinese had repeating rifles, and the Japanese had the old one-round weapon. Not until the Guards and the Fourth Division were dispatched from Tokyo was it found possible to put into the field corps fully armed with magazine weapons. Then, in 1897, the Arisaka rifle was adopted. Its special features are, of course, kept secret, but the Japanese claim for it that it is, on the whole, better than any rifle now used in Europe. This is the much-talked-of "thirtieth-year pattern"

(*san-jiu-nen-shiki*), so called because it was sealed for the army in the 30th year of Meiji (1897). It is expected that from thirty thousand to forty thousand of the Arisaka weapons will be in the hands of the troops by the end of the current year.—*Japan Mail.*

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A VOLUNTEER FIREMAN AT SHANGHAI.

A fire occurred at Shanghai on the evening of the 12th September in which some fifteen Chinese houses in the Rue Hue, in the French settlement, were destroyed.

A sad accident occurred to one of the Hong-kew Company's firemen, Mr. J. Smith, who, it seems, had clambered up to the verandah of a burning house. Whilst there the verandah gave way, precipitating him into the street. He sustained severe injuries, and was carried into the Central French Police station where Mr. Alexander, the apothecary there, attended to his injuries until the arrival of Dr. Blanc, when it was found that the unfortunate young man's thigh was broken, and he had several severe wounds on the head. He was conveyed in an unconscious condition in a hand ambulance to the General Hospital, he succumbed the same night. It appears, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that the deceased, on the collapse of the wooden verandah, was precipitated head foremost to the ground, thereby severely fracturing his skull besides breaking his left thigh in two places, and consequently he never regained consciousness. Mr. Smith, who was only twenty-nine years of age was a native of Philadelphia, U. S. A., and had only been in Shanghai about three years, having been paid off from the U. S. S. *Boston* in 1896. He afterwards served a year in the Water Police and joined Messrs. Hall & Holtz, Ltd., in April last. His connection with the Volunteer Fire Brigade dates from June last, but during that time he made himself most conspicuous by his willingness and energy. His remains were accorded a fireman's funeral.

A JAPANESE RAILWAY IN FOKIEN.

The *Sinwēnpao* learns from Foochow that the Chinese and Japanese Governments have come to an agreement by which the former allows merchants of the latter to have the entire construction of the trunk railway connecting Foochow via Yēnpingfu with the borders of Kiangse province, and a branch road from Foochow to Amoy. The estimated cost is fifty million yen, as to which the head of the Japanese syndicate in question has stated he has every prospect of getting it fully subscribed. As a beginning several million yen have already been guaranteed in Japan. The shareholders of these railways must be Chinese or Japanese.—*N. C. Daily News.*

JAPANESE MISSION TO CHINA.

It is stated in local mandarin circles that the Mikado has appointed a high official of the Japanese Foreign Office to come to China to repay the Empress Dowager's visit of courtesy represented by the secret envoys Liu and Ch'ing, and that the Tsungli Yamen, having been informed of the intended visit to Peking, has notified the Shanghai mandarins to give every honour and courtesy to the Mikado's envoy when he arrives at that port. There are also reports in the same quarter that the Japanese envoy has been empowered to reply on behalf of the Mikado to all the proposals brought forward by the Empress Dowager, one of them being the proposed alliance.—*N. C. Daily News.*

CONSULAR AUTHORITY IN MANILA.

The following curious notification appears in the Manila papers:—

"Masters of merchantmen attending at Her Majesty's Consulate, Manila, are informed that any order given them by the Vice-Consul, connected with the Consular work, must be instantly obeyed."

"The British Vice-Consul ranks with a Major in her Majesty's Regular Army and takes precedence of every captain in the service; he also takes precedence of Naval Lieutenants under eight years' service."

"Should any master or other officers of the Mercantile Marine Service feel offended at the tone of any order Her Majesty's Vice-Consul gives him he should complain to Her Majesty's Consul, who is the only person in the islands who has any right to give orders to the Vice-Consul."

"It is the Vice-Consul's duty, if any master or other officer attempts to dispute his orders, to at once report to the Consul, who will, if such refusal is maintained, bring the offenders before a Naval Court."

—Manila, September, 1899."

From the tones of the above it might be inferred that extraterritoriality prevailed at Manila. We should imagine that the Consul and Vice-Consul are labouring under some misapprehension with regard to the extent of their authority.

FOOCHOW.

To the casual observer the Foochow tea trade must appear to be booming with four steamers clearing for London in two days. This happened at the beginning of the month, not reckoning the intervening Sunday. The *Benvenue* cleared on the 2nd inst. and the *Formosa*, *Ching Wo*, and *Stentor* on the 4th, but after all the four steamers only took between them 1,235 tons or about 865,000 lbs., and not all this was for London. So that the addition to the export, notwithstanding that four steamers carried it, is moderate, especially when looked at as following very light shipments during August.

Prospects for the Winter Race meeting of the F.R.C. are decidedly poor, and it appears that the enthusiasm for subscription griffins is at a very low ebb. This is probably due to the very inferior lot received from Shanghai last Autumn, for it will be remembered, that three were entered in the "City Stakes," very soon after their arrival in Foochow. Up to the present, we understand, only three ponies have been subscribed for, and this is not a sufficient number to warrant the Stewards of the Race Club drawing up a programme. There are a few old ponies in the port that have weathered the summer well enough to take part in the racing, and light work has commenced at the Racecourse. Mr. Doreet's stable has been augmented by the addition of Elito, and we wish the new owner all luck with his purchase.—Echo.

THE PLAGUE.

The figures for the last seven weeks are as follows:—

WEEK ENDING.	CASES.	DEATHS.
Aug. 5	29	29
12	20	23
19	24	23
26	15	15
Sept. 2	14	14
9	13	12
16	18	20

The returns for the present week are as follows:—Sunday, 2 cases, 2 deaths; Monday, 2 cases, 2 deaths; Tuesday, 2 cases, 2 deaths; Wednesday, 2 cases, 2 deaths; Thursday, 4 cases, 4 deaths; Friday, 4 cases, 3 deaths.

HONGKONG.

H.M.S. *Powerful* left the harbour early on Sunday morning homeward bound.

There were 1,803 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 254 were Europeans.

With the exception of plague there were no cases of communicable disease reported last week.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Queen's exequatur empowering Mr. Armin Haupt to act as Consul for Denmark at Hongkong has received Her Majesty's signature.

The objection lodged against "The Wizard" as not being a bona fide polo pony in the Polo Scoury at the last Gymkhana meeting has been overruled by the Gymkhana Committee.

The following promotions and appointment in the Sanitary Department are gazetted:—Second class Inspector G. G. Burnett to be Acting First-class Inspector vice Germain retired; Third-class Inspector H. J. Knight to be Second-class Inspector vice Burnett promoted; and Lance Sergeant W. H. Woolley to be Third-class Inspector of Nuisances vice Knight promoted.

An Order-in-Council appears in the *Gazette* prohibiting the supply of milk from a certain dairy in Kowloon until the Order is withdrawn. It is satisfactory to find the Government watching over the milk supply, but an Order-in-Council seems rather a cumbersome form of procedure to have to adopt in such a case. In this matter it would seem advisable to extend the laws of Hongkong to the New Territory.

We are informed by Messrs. Luetgens, Einstmann & Co., General Agents of the Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Limited, that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mr. T. Waters, the manager of the Queen & Victoria Mines, Charters Towers, as mining manager. Mr. Waters holds a very good reputation and has been in the employ of the Queen & Victoria Mines for years.

At the Supreme Court on Monday morning a man whose name was called as a juror excused himself by saying he was no scholar.—The Acting Chief Justice: You don't require to be a scholar. You can understand English, can't you?—Juror: Yes.—His Lordship: If you are honest and understand English that is all that we require of you. We don't want you to be a scholar. You can read and write?—Juror: No; I can neither read nor write.—His Lordship: Perhaps you had better stand aside then, and we will see.

As an Indian Police Sergeant was walking on the Praya on Saturday morning he noticed the body of a man lying close to the Praya nearly opposite the Hongkong Club. The body, which is that of a Portuguese or Filipino of about 20 years of age, was removed to the mortuary. The previous evening Inspector Duncan saw a man standing on the edge of the Praya near where the body was found, and being suspicious he was about to speak to him when the man walked away, but he must have returned to the same spot and carried out his intention of committing suicide by jumping into the water.

After drill on Thursday evening a meeting of the members of the "C" Machine Gun Company was held in the Volunteer Institute under the presidency of Captain Potts for the purpose of electing a Shooting Committee. Lieutenant Duncan read a letter which he had received from Gunner Gubbay offering for competition a magnificent silver bowl to be won five consecutive years before becoming the property of any competitor, the winner each year to be awarded a gold medal. He also announced that Captain Potts had offered a cup for competition. This announcement was received with applause, and the donors were warmly thanked for their generosity. The shooting committee was appointed as follows:—Sergeant King, Gunners Gubbay, Adams, and Bailey, with Corporal Toller as secretary.

At the Magistracy on the 15th September Mr. Gompertz opened an enquiry into the circumstances connected with the collapse of the house No. 55, Graham Street, on the 23rd August. Sergeant McHardie said that at 11 o'clock on the night in question he was in Hollywood Road when a Chinaman came to him and told him that a house had fallen at 55, Graham Street. Hewent to the place indicated, and he had only been there a few minutes when there was another collapse and he heard cries of "Save life." He went in the direction of the cries and came across a Chinaman, whom he got out and sent to the Hospital. He also helped in getting another out.—Evidence was given as to the recovery of two other injured men and three dead bodies.—Mr. E. M. Hazeland, of the Public Works Department, said he inspected the house on the morning of the collapse. He found the roof and the second floor had fallen into the premises known as the old Synagogue fronting Staunton Street. A portion of the south party wall between the first and second floors had also fallen. The old Synagogue premises had been mostly pulled down. His opinion was that when the back wall of the Synagogue had been pulled down the party wall of the house lost support and was weakened by rain. Notice had been given to Public Works Department that the premises would be rebuilt. When buildings were being demolished no superintendence from the P.W.D. was necessary, but if the party wall had been properly shored the accident would not have happened. He did not think the accident would have happened but for the rainy weather. The enquiry was adjourned.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that H. E. the Governor has been pleased to recognise Dr. Zimmermann as in charge of the Imperial German Consulate during the temporary absence of Dr. Rieloff.

At the Harbour Office on Monday morning an enquiry was held by Commander Ramsey into the circumstances connected with the collision between No. 4 Cosmopolitan Dock Steam launch, Sin Hung master, and No. 6 Police Pinnace, William Pyne, master.—P. C. Pyne said that at 1.40 p.m. on the 9th instant he was in charge of No. 6 police pinnace, and when half-way between Queen's Statue Wharf and Murray Pier No. 6 Dock launch was coming out from Queen's Statue Wharf heading east. He gave one blast, but the Dock launch came on and struck his pinnace on the port beam doing about \$8 damage.—Sin Hung said he did not see the Police pinnace, as she was so small, and some launches were between them. As soon as he saw her he stopped and went astern, but struck her on the port side.—Sin Hung's certificate was suspended for a month.

Three rather important sales of Crown land were effected at the offices of the Public Works Department by Mr. King on Monday afternoon. To begin with, Kowloon Marine Lot No. 49, which is situate at Yaumati, was offered. It comprises 165,000 square feet and is subject to an annual rent of \$1,894. Starting at \$41,250, the bidding went up to \$71,000, at which price the lot was knocked down to Mr. Shelton Hooper for the Land Investment Company. The next lot was Kowloon Marine Lot No. 50, situate at Mongkoktsui; contents in square feet 57,750, annual rent \$16,480. From \$47,030 the price soon went up to \$59,000, at which figure Mr. Leung Kin Cho was the purchaser. It is intended to build a ginger factory on the land. The third lot was Inland lot No. 1564, which is situate above Queen's Road East (on the hill side approached from Ship Street, contents in square feet 2,700, annual rent \$27; the upset price was \$810. Mrs. Lam A See was the purchaser for \$830. She purposes building a house on the site.

Visitors to Macao will be glad to hear that the Boa Vista Hotel property at that port has been purchased by Capt. W. E. Clarke, of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao steamer service, in command of the *Heungshan* on the Macao line. Captain Clarke has had a lease of the property for the past four years, during which time the Hotel has become very popular amongst all classes and is now acknowledged to be one of the most comfortable in the Far East. The situation of this Hotel is certainly excellent and it is gratifying to know that it will remain in such good hands, securing to us an agreeable change of air so near at hand. It is the intention of Captain Clarke to further increase the accommodation, as at times intending guests have to be refused. We wish Captain Clarke and Mrs. Clarke, whose quiet supervision over the managing staff has tended so much to the comfort of the house, every success in the new venture. Attached to the hotel is a steam launch, which is a very comfortable boat and much appreciated by picnic and shooting parties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The monotony of the C. P. R. steamer *Empress of India's* journey from Hongkong, says the *Japan Herald*, was agreeably disturbed on the afternoon of the 5th inst. during her passage through the Inland Sea, when off the vicinity of Onomichi, where the soldiers and seamen from the sunken American transport *Morgan City* are now encamped. On sighting the *Empress*, some of the American officers and men put off in a boat to her, whereupon she at once stopped and awaited their arrival. The Americans, it seemed, were in need of more provisions, and a ready response was immediately forthcoming from passengers and crew of the *Empress* without exception. A large quantity of provisions was contributed, in addition to which the passengers clubbed together and bought nearly the whole of the liner's available stock of cigars for the shipwrecked soldiers, while the crew themselves cheerfully surrendered their own personal allowance of tobacco. When the boat cast off again, her American crew raised three hearty cheers for their benefactors, who in their turn as enthusiastically responded.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

Canton, 4th September, 1899.—Our last report dated the 17th ulto.—Macao Congous.—Settlements for the London market during the past month are nil. There is a demand for the Continent and Australia, but chiefly for Teas for price. Very little Tea is now being brought down from the country, and this market has now ceased to have any influence on the producing markets, which are entirely controlled by the Pouchong makers. Scented Capers.—Transactions during the month are 48,000 boxes at Tls. 12-24 per picul, making a total to date of 183,000 boxes, against 150,000 boxes to the same time last year. A great many parcels have changed hands at Tls. 18-1 and this grade shows the best relative value, being at the lowest point touched this season. Common and Medium kinds have been in small supply, and, compared with quotations current three weeks ago, must to-day be quoted Tl. 1 per picul higher, although there are practically none offering. Our estimate of the total export for the season must be raised to 4½ mils.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

	1899-1900	1898-99
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai...	9,544,080	10,608,322
Amoy.....	214,403	332,886
Foochow.....	10,080,184	9,756,643
Canton.....	3,154,451	2,727,279
	23,163,018	23,401,130

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1899-1900	1898-99
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai.....	1,222,849	1,132,577
Amoy.....	3,828,401	5,409,716
Foochow.....	3,157,850	4,236,327
	8,209,100	10,778,620

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA

	1899-1900	1898-99
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow...	25,368,948	21,776,036

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1899-1900	1898-99
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama.....	17,867,241	17,019,494
Kobe.....	10,828,281	8,628,355
	27,695,522	25,647,849

SILK.

SHANGHAI, 16th September.—(From Messrs A. R. Burkill & Sons' circular)—Home telegrams report the Silk markets dull with Blue Elephants at 1/10 and Gold Killing at Fca. 31.75. Raw Silk.—About 150 bales Tattees have changed hands at quotations below; in coarse Silks there has been a fair demand. Yellow Silk.—The market is very strong and stocks are small, about 250 bales have changed hands this week. Arrivals as per Customs Returns September 9th to 15th are: 1,625 bales White, 383 bales Yellow, and 45 bales Wild Silk. Re-reels and Hand Filatures.—A good demand, but settlements only amount to 10 bales. Steam Filatures.—Quieter. The Export of Steam Filatures to date is: 1,70 bales to America, 1,404 bales to the Continent, 33 bales to London, and 1 bale to Japan. Wild Silks.—About 150 bales Tussah Filatures and Raws have changed hands. Waste Silk.—Market strong, the following transactions are reported:—

	at Tls.
25 White Fine Gum 1, 2 and 3.....	107½
100 Crapauds (whole bales).....	37
100 Bat Tails (do.).....	23½
300 Szechuen Frisonnets (do.).....	32
150 Shanung Long Waste B (do.).....	38½/39

As there are no standard tables for laying down costs, we will in future only give Tael quotations and the average 4 months' documentary rate for the week.

Quotations in Taels per picul—Average Exchange for the week 4 m.s. 2,8½ and Fca. 342. Freight Tls. 7.25 per cent:—

	Tls.	per picul.
Buffalo 3.....	585	
4.....	585	
Bird Chanting.....	580	
Silver Double Elephant.....	535	
Gold Kig.....	535	
Choy.....	505	
Yacalay Seeling.....	508½	

Taysam.—

	Tls.	per picul.
Green Kahing, Gold Goose 2.....	505	
" MM.....	500/502½	
" MMM.....	450/452½	
White Kahing, Gold Lion Extra.....	497½	
" Gold Lily Flower 5.....	385	
9 by 12 Moss, Green Stork 8.....	412½	
" Double Butterfly 8.....	412½	

Taysam.—

9 by 12 Moss, Green Horse 1.....	448½
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Chincum.—

Fighting Cock, 8.....	477½
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Yellow Silk.—

Tungloh.....	355/370
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Mienchow.....

Wongchow.....	360/375
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Hand Filatures.—

Cabbage Chop, 2 & 3.....	672½ avg
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Wild Silk.—

Neptune, 1, 2 & 3.....	670
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Tussah Filature, Spinning Girl Chop, 4 coc.....	312½
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Black Pagoda Chop, 8 coc.....	270
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" Raw.....	140/155
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EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1899-1900	1898-99
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai.....	39,318	22,820
Canton.....	10,838	10,317
Yokohama.....	6,368	4,251
	56,524	37,388

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1899-1900	1898-99
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai.....	4,998	1,865
Canton.....	3,299	4,083
Yokohama.....	6,805	3,861
	15,795	9,809

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 22nd September.—The improvement has not been maintained, and the market is now weaker. Quotations for Formosa are \$67.50 to \$68.00 sales 350 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 22nd September.—The market has again been active and still has an upward tendency. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White.....	8.70	\$ 75	col.
do. " 2, White.....	7.90	to 7.95	"
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown.....	5.85	to 5.90	pel.
do. " 2, Brown.....	5.75	to 5.80	"
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	8.75	to 8.80	"
do. " 1, White.....	7.85	to 7.90	"
Swatow, No. 1, Brown.....	5.80	to 5.85	"
do. " 2, Brown.....	5.65	to 5.70	"
Foochow Sugar Cane.....	12.50	to 12.60	"
Shekloong.....	11.75	to 11.80	"

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Ghases*, sailed on the 31st August. For New York:—1,225 rolls matting, and 236 packages merchandise.

Per German steamer *Preussen*, sailed on the 13th September. For Singapore:—1 case sundries. For Colombo:—3,000 bags flour. For Port Said:—5 cases porcelain, 3 cases fans, and 3 cases lanterns. For Smyrna:—10 cases essential oil. For Odessa:—100 cases cassia. For Genoa:—969 bales waste silk, 467 bales pierced cocorns, 110 bales raw silk, 140 bales canes, and 4 cases sundries. For Buenos Ayres:—4 boxes palm leaf fans 1 roll matting, and 1 box pongee. For Trieste:—180 cases tea. For Antwerp:—156 rolls matting (15 bales rattan core, 100 bales bamboo scrap, 87 cases tea, 40 bales leaf tobacco, 16 cases Chinaware, 15 packages private effects, 4 cases cigars, and 1 case preserves. For Amsterdam:—559 boxes and 305 casks ginger, 31 cases Chinaware, and 10 cases canes. For Amsterdam and/or Rotterdam:—380 boxes ginger. For Rotterdam:—25 casks ginger. For London:—400 casks ginger. For Bremen:—265 boxes ginger, 81 rolls matting, 17 cases sundries, 6 cases feathers, and 2 cases tea. For Hamburg:—1,128 boxes tea, 171 bales feathers, 25 bales cassia, 5 cases gamboge, 4 cases blackwoodware, 3 cases ginger, and 1 case silk.

Per P. & O. steamer *Bengal*, sailed on the 16th September. For London:—1 case personal effects, 125 bales raw silk, 9 cases bird feathers, and 2 cases silk. For Manchester:—298 bales waste silk. For Lyons:—580 bales raw silk. For Marseilles:—4 cases silks, 175 bales raw silk, 1 case bird feathers, and 50 bales waste silk. For Milan:—35 bales raw silk. For St. Etienne:—13 bales raw silk.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 22nd September.—Bengal.—A very extensive business has passed in this drug during the week. There has been a further rise in prices, the market closing at New Patna \$66 and New Benares \$63½.

Malwa.—Same as Bengal, latest figures being as under:—

New	\$700 with allowance of —	to 1½ cattles
Old (2 yrs.)	\$810	" " " " " "
" (3/4 ")	\$820	" " " " " "
" (5/6 ")	\$830	" " " " " "
" (7/8 ")	\$850	" " " " " "

Persian.—A steady though rather small business has been done during the interval. Current quotations are \$650 for Oily and \$650 to \$770 for paper-wrapped according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

New Patna.....	657 chests
Old Patna.....	80
New Benares.....	267
Malwa.....	980
Persian.....	930

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1899.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sept. 16	855	—	825	—	790	—
Sept. 17	855	—	825	—	790	—
Sept. 18	857½	—	825	—	790	—
Sept. 19	860	—	827½	—	790	—
Sept. 20	860	—	830	—	790	—
Sept. 21	862½	—	832½	—	790	—
Sept. 22	865	—	835	—	790	—

RICE.

HONGKONG, 22nd September.—Prices continue to advance. Quotations are:—

Suigon, Ordinary.....	\$2.40 to 2.45
" Round, Good quality.....	2.90 to 2.95
" Long.....	3.30 to 3.35
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No 2.....	2.88 to 2.92
" Garden, " No. 1.....	3.34 to 3.37
" White.....	3.70 to 3.75
" Fine Cargo.....	3.95 to 4.00

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 22nd September.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—*Bombay Yarn*.—1,800 bales No. 10 at \$75 to \$83, 600 bales No. 12 at \$72 to \$81.50, 350 bales No. 16 at \$86 to \$93, 900 bales No. 20 at \$89.50 to \$96.50. *White Shirtings*.—1,000 pieces Flower Chop at \$5.05, 500 pieces M Chop at \$4.97, 600 pieces M and Lion at \$4.70, 600 pieces K 300 at \$5.07. *T-Cloths*.—1,500 pieces 7 lbs. Mex. ed Stag at \$2.45, 750 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. Size carrier at \$2.47. *Bengal Cotton*.—100 bales at \$19.50, 100 bales at \$19.25, 225 bales at \$19.50. *White Lawns*.—1,000 pieces Yellow Stag at \$0.65, W. F. L. 6,000 pieces at 12 yds Brown Stag at \$0.60, 6,000 pieces at 12 yds. Yellow Stag at \$0.66. *Spanish Stripes*.—12 pieces assorted B B B at \$0.73. *Union Spanish Stripes*.—360 pieces assorted B B B at \$0.73.

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	65.00 to 96.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	103.00 to 109.00
" 22 to 24.....	107.00 to 111.00
" 28 to 32.....	115.00 to 120.00
" 38 to 42.....	126.00 to 134.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—

	per price
Grey Shirtings—61bs.....	1.75 to 1.85
71bs.....	1.95 to 2.05
84 lbs.....	2.45 to 2.50
9 to 10 lbs.....	3.40 to 4.15
White Shirtings—51 to 56 rd.....	2.35 to 2.55
58 to 60.....	2.75 to 3.40
61 to 66.....	3.50 to 4.45
Fine.....	4.45 to 7.20
Book-folds.....	3.90 to 5.80
Victoria Lawns—12 yards.....	0.66 to 1.25
T-Cloths—61bs. (32 in.), Ord'y.....	1.55 to 1.75
71bs. (32 ").....	1.85 to 2.15
61bs. (32 "), Mex.....	1.65 to 1.75
71bs. (32 ").....	2.15 to 2.40
8 to 8 4 oz., (38 in.).....	2.40 to 3.25
Drills, English—40 yds., 14 to 16 lbs.....	3.70 to 6.40

FANCY COTTONS.—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 81bs.....	1.65 to 4.50
Brocades—Dyed.....	3.10 to 4.50
	per yard
Damasks.....	0.12 to 0.15
Chintzes—Assorted.....	0.08 to 0.10
Velvete—Black, 23 in.....	0.22 to 0.40
Velveteens—18 in.....	0.19 to 0.31

	per dozne
Hard Merchants—Imitation Silk	0.25 to 1.25
WOOLLENS—	
	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops	0.82½ to 1.52½
German	— to —
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths	1.20 to 2.35
	per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet	6.25 to 9.50
Assorted	6.80 to 9.60
Camlets—Assorted	11.50 to 31.00
Lastings 30 yds., 3½ inches, Assorted	8.00 to 20.00
Orleans—Plain	7.50 to 8.50
	per pair
Blankets—8 to 12lbs. (pair)	4.50 to 14.00
METALS—	
	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	5.25 to —
Square Flat Round Bar	5.25 to —
Swedish Bar	7.00 to —
Small Round Rod	5.50 to —
Hoop ½ to 1½ in.	6.25 to —
Wire 15/25	10.00 to —
Old Wire Rope	2.50 to —
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole (lb)	9.00 to —
Australian	8.00 to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/20 oz.	40.00 to —
Vivian's 14/20 oz.	40.00 to —
Elliot's 14/20 oz.	40.00 to —
Composition Nails	61.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs	29.00 to —
Tiles	— to —
Tin	92.50 to —
	per box
Tin-Plates	8.00 to —
	per cwt. case
Steel ½ to ½	6.25 to —
SUNDRIES—	
	per picul
Quicksilver	154.00 to —
	per box
Window Glass	5.70 to —
	per 10-gal. case
Kerosene Oil	2.57 to —

SHANGHAI 16th September.—(From Messrs N & Murray & Co.'s Price Goods Trade Report).—While there is scarcely any business to report this week it must not be thought the market is in a bad way, as in fact there is a quiet under current of enquiry all through, but at such prices to indicate that dealers are quietly feeling the position to begin operations after the settlement on the 19th instant. Whether it is that buyers are on their usual waiting game we cannot say, but from present appearances the settlement will be tidied over very easily, while from what one can gather the position from an importer's point of view is very sound, in reality much better than it has been for some time. Clearances of former purchases continue to be made in a satisfactory manner nearly every dependency taking a fair quantity, the only market that appears really anxious for goods being Korea, whose merchants during the past few days, have approached holders with a view of laying down new supplies. The prices offered, however, although better than last rates, are so far below the parity of laying down cost that no business has resulted. There is also some movement at Newchwang, but not pronounced enough so far to be felt here, while Tientsin is quietly looking on. A revival in demand from the latter quarter is confidently looked for some dealers going so far as to say that orders to buy have actually been received here. There is nothing of importance to mention about either the River or Ningpo markets. The Cotton Yarn market is very quiet and prices are easier for Indian Spinnings, while the Local Mills have had practically a blank week as far as sales are concerned.

METALS 18th September.—(From Messrs. Alex. Biefield & Co.'s Report).—Owing no doubt largely to the near approach of one of the great settling days of the year, there has been very little business put through during the last week. The alarming reports from the North regarding Plague have not tended to induce a better feeling, orders from there being fewer than ever, while from the other commanding districts also reports have been unfavourable. So much is this the case that practically none of the orders usually placed about this time for delivery after the New Year have been booked. We have only the following orders to note, prices at Home not suiting buyers:—60 cases Corrugated Sheet Iron, 24-26 gauge & 16, c.i.f. 500 cases Tin Plates 16s. 6d. c.i.f.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$47 p. ct. prem., =
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	£
Do. deferred	£1	£5 5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	\$26½, sales & bys.
Foun. Shares	£8	\$28, buyers
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	£1	nominal
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$4, buyers
China Prov. L. & M.	\$10	\$9.50, sellers
China Sugar	\$100	\$143, sellers
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 68
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 75
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 77½, sellers
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 310
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 57½
Hongkong	\$100	\$65, sellers
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$5.25, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$43, sellers
Green Island Cement	\$0	\$28, buyers
H. & C. B. kery	\$50	\$25.
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$127.
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$13, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$00	\$147½, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$183, sellers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$180, sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$98, sellers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$190, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	\$530 p. ct. prem. =
Insurance—		
Canton	\$50	\$15, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$88, sellers
China Traders'	\$25	\$64½, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$335, sellers
North-China	\$25	Tls. 20½, buyers
Straits	\$20	\$5, sellers
Union	\$50	\$260, buyers
Yangtze	\$60	\$12½, sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv.	\$50	\$115, sellers
Humphreys Estate	\$10	\$10½, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$29, sellers
West Point Building	\$50	\$34, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$52, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$240, seller
Gt. Estn. & O'donian	\$5	\$2.70,
Do. Preference	\$1	75 cts., sellers
Jelebu	\$5	\$18 75, buyers
Queen's Mines Ltd.	25c	47½ cts., sellers
Oliver's Mines, A.	\$5	\$11½
Do. B.	\$4½	\$7.80,
Punjom	\$6	\$3½, buyers
Do. Preference	\$1	\$2.
Raub	15s. 10d	\$62½, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$18
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila	\$50	\$90, sellers
China Mutual Pref.	£10	£10, 0s., buyers
China Ordinary	£10	£7, 0s., buyers
Do.	£5	£3, 10s., buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$49½, sellers
H. Canton and M.	\$15	\$30½, sellers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$71, buyers
Star Ferry	\$7½	\$19½
Tebrau Planting Co.	\$5	\$5, sellers
Do.	\$3	\$3, ellers
United Asbestos	\$2	\$2
Do.	\$10	\$10, nominal
Wanchai Warehouse	\$37½	\$45, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$16.85, sellers

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 22nd September.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/11½
Bank Bills, on demand	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/11½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/11½
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.44½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.48½
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	1.97½
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	47½
Credits, 60 days' sight	48½
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	143½
Bank, on demand	144½
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	143½
Bank, on demand	144½

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank, at sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	73½

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand	5½ % dm.
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ON MANILA.—

On demand	2½ % pm.
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ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand	1 % pm.
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SOVEREIGNS. Bank's Buying Rate...10.23

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ...53.00

TONNAGE.

SHANGHAI, 18th September (from Messrs. White-lock & Co.'s report).—Since the issue of our last there has been no change in rates either for London or New York, and business for the former port has been small owing to the very small quantity of general cargo going forward, therefore Conference boats have ample space to accommodate the requirements of shippers. Coastwise.—There has been a large chartering business done between Japan and this, and several steamers have been taken up from Moji at \$1.75 per ton, and the demand still continues, though the rate does not advance. To the South we have heard of fixtures having been made from Newchwang to Canton at 31 cents per picul, but at the close there is not much doing. Rates of freight are:—London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s.; Northern Continental ports, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s.; New York via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Baltimore via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 52s. 6d.; waste silk 55s.; tea 57s. 6d.; Konigsberg via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Manchester, by Conference Lines, general cargo 52s. 6d.; waste silk 55s.; tea 57s. 6d.; Liverpool, by Conference Lines, general cargo 47s. 6d.; waste silk 50s.; tea 52s. 6d.; Hamburg, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; waste silk 42s. 6d.; tea 45s. Above rates are subject to a deferred rebate, as per Conference circular. Genoa, by Conference Lines, tallow 36s. net, general cargo 36s. net, waste silk 38s. 6d. net, tea 40s. 6d. net; Marseilles, by Conference Lines, tallow 36s. net, general cargo 36s. net, waste silk 38s. 6d. net, tea 40s. 6d. net; Havre, by Conference Lines, tallow 36s. net, general cargo 36s. net, waste silk 38s. 6d. net, tea 40s. 6d. net. 35s. per ton of 20 cwt. net for above three ports. New York, by sail, 20s. nominal. New York via Pacific, 1½ gold cent per lb. tea, 6 cents per lb. silk, \$10 per ton strawbraid. New York via Suez, 27s. 6d. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 27s. 6d. for tea, all net. Boston via Suez, 35s. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 4½s. for tea, all net. Philadelphia via Suez, 35s. general cargo, 10s. extra for Turmeric, 40s. for tea, all net. Coast rates.—Moji to Shanghai \$1.75 per ton coal; Nagasaki to Shanghai \$1.75 per ton coal; Newchwang to Kobe no business; to Nagasaki no business; to Swatow 27 cents; to Amoy 27 cents; to Whampoa 31 cents; to Canton, 31 cents; Wuhu and Chinkiang to Canton, Amoy, and Swatow, shipment not yet permitted.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Valletta (str.), Serpedon (str.), Candia (str.), Canton (str.), Sado Maru (str.).
For BREMEN.—Suchsen (str.).
For MARSEILLES.—Kanagawa Maru (str.), Sado Maru (str.), Indus (str.), Malaya (str.).
For HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Nurnberg (str.), Heidelberg (str.), Savoia (str.), Serbia (str.), Andalusia (str.).
For SAN FRANCISCO.—China (str.), Hongkong Maru (str.).
For SAN DIAGO VIA SHANGHAI.—Thyra (str.).
For VANCOUVER.—Empress of Japan (str.).
For VICTORIA, B.C., VIA SHANGHAI.—City of Dublin (str.).
For PORTLAND, O.—Monmouthshire (str.).
For NEW YORK.—Pisa (str.), Argyll (str.), St. David (str.), Challenger, (str.).
For AUSTRALIA.—Futami Maru (str.), Taiyuan (str.), Airlie (str.).
For SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.—Kumsang (str.).
For SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND BOMBAY.—Bisagno (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

September— ARRIVALS.

- 16, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
 16, Loosok, British str., from Bangkok.
 16, St. Helens, British str., from Sarunboe.
 16, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.
 16, Taisang, British str., from Shanghai.
 17, Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 17, Diamante, British str., from Manila.
 17, Loyal, German str., from Hongay.
 17, Indrani, British str., from Yokohama.
 18, Machew, British str., from Bangkok.
 18, Orestes, British str., from Liverpool.
 18, Formosa, British str., from Tamsui.
 18, Vtoroi, British str., from Glasgow.
 18, Glaucus, British str., from Singapore.
 18, Sachsen, German str., from Bremen.
 19, Kumsang, British str., from Calcutta.
 19, Doyo Maru Japanese str., from Japan.
 19, Hoihao, French str., from Pakhoi.
 19, Thales, British str., from Swatow.
 19, Bygdo, Norw. str., from Newchwang.
 19, Candia, British str., from London.
 19, Nanyang, German str., from Taiwanfoo.
 19, Serbia, German str., from Hamburg.
 20, Kanagawa Maru, Jap. str., from Y'hama.
 20, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
 20, Acara, British str., from Singapore.
 20, Hermes, Norwegian str., from Canton.
 20, Loyal, German str., from Hongay.
 20, May Flint, Amr. ship, from New York.
 20, Chwanshan, British str., from Sourabaya.
 21, Yawata Maru, Jap. str., from Australia.
 21, Canton, British str., from Foochow.
 21, Kosa Maru, Japanese str., from Nagasaki.
 21, Tritos, German str., from Saigon.
 21, Pyrrhus, British str., from Shanghai.
 21, Phra C. Kiao, British str., from Bangkok.
 21, Sungkiang, British str., from Manila.
 21, China, Amr. str., from San Francisco.
 21, Eastern, British str., from Australia.
 22, Indus, French str., from Shanghai.
 22, Ailong, British str., from Tamsui.
 22, Java, British str., from London.
 22, China, German str., from Newchwang.
 22, Hating, French str., from Haiphong.
 22, Tamsui Maru, Jap. str., from Amoy.
 22, Pisa, German str., from Amoy.
 22, Taisang, British str., from Canton.
 22, Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Canton.

September— DEPARTURES.

- 16, Gaelic, British str., for Shanghai.
 16, Bengal, British str., for Europe.
 16, Coromandel, British str., for Shanghai.
 16, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 16, Woosung, British str., for Iloilo.
 16, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 16, Yiksang, British str., for Swatow.
 16, Mausang, British str., for Sandakan.
 16, Alesia, German str., for Hamburg.
 16, Lightning, British str., for Calcutta.
 16, Rosetta, British str., for Yokohama.
 17, Deuteros, German str., for Hongay.
 17, Glanfang, British str., for Shanghai.
 17, Salvadora, Amr. str., for Manila.
 17, Chunsang, British str., for Samarang.
 17, Mongkut, British str., for Bangkok.
 17, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
 17, Keongwai, British str., for Bangkok.
 17, Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.
 17, Maidzuru Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.
 17, Powerful, British cruiser, for Europe.
 17, Sandakan, German str., for Kudat.
 18, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 18, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Canton.
 18, Taisang, British str., for Canton.
 18, St. Helens, British str., for Swatow.
 19, Kong Beng, British str., for Saigon.
 19, Loyal, German str., for Canton.
 19, Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.
 19, Taichow, British str., for Bangkok.
 19, Indrani, British str., for New York.
 19, Orestes, British str., for Shanghai.
 19, Sachsen, German str., for Shanghai.
 20, Hohenzollern, German str., for Japan.
 20, Unity, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 20, Loangmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 20, Glaucus, British str., for Shanghai.
 20, Vtoroi, British str., for Port Arthur.
 20, Formosa, British str., for Swatow.
 20, Bygdo, Norwegian str., for Canton.
 21, Riojun Maru, Japanese str., for Seattle.
 21, Carlisle City, British str., for San Diego.

- 21, Picciola, German str., for Foochow.
 21, Hallan, French str., for Hoihow.
 21, Acara, British str., for Hoihow.
 21, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 21, Loyal, German str., for Hongay.
 22, Kweiyang, British str., for Weihaiwei.
 22, Tetartos, German str., for Saigon.
 22, Pyrrhus, British str., for Singapore.
 22, Doyo Maru, Japanese str., for Keelung.
 22, Loosok, British str., for Bangkok.
 22, Hermes, Norwegian str., for Tientsin.
 22, Kanagawa Maru, Jap. str., for London.
 22, Machew, British str., for Swatow.
 22, Hue, French str., for Haiphong.
 22, Canton, British str., for London.
 22, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per Yuensang, from Manila, Major and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kaelin, Messrs. H. D. Wilcox, U.S.N., W. Liebe, B. Braham, J. Grimes, E. Edelmann, and A. Holzberg, Mrs. Cuppermann, Mrs. P. Cowen, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Garfield, Mr. T. Guerra, Mrs. S. Amallar and child, Miss V. Mane, Miss Latalina de Jesus, Messrs. Kaplin, M. Blum, S. Schaminsky, A. Funck, P. Donahue, J. Juhmke, Isakower, Sterberg, D. Gunberg, M. Hechter, A. Vanstein, O. Miligoff, and S. Falkenfliek.

Per Coromandel, from Hongkong, from London, Mr. Beattie; from Bombay, Messrs. A. G. Hassan and A. D. Billimoria; from Singapore, Messrs. R. C. Snowden, A. G. Bartholomew, Ploos Van Amstel, Mrs. d'Oliveira Lopes and child, Mrs. Carlyle, Capt. Carlyle, Messrs. Ghee Tye, Lee Seng Chee, and Boh Poh; for Shanghai, from London, Miss Holmes, Messrs. S. H. Barr, A. Warren, J. Giles, R. O. Drury, Rohreke, and Col. Dorward; from Brindisi, Mr. R. Reynolds; for Yokohama, from Bombay, Mr. and Mrs. F. Prideaux; from Colombo, Mr. F. L. Orman.

Per Chiyuen, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Lorch.

Per Diamante, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. Todd and 2 children, Capt. R. S. P. Cumming, R.N., Messrs. C. H. Wicks, Jas. W. Gibson, A. W. Hankinson, Rolt. W. Collins, J. W. Bolles, Wasman, Joseph Colley, Pantench, and Vicente Pasenal.

Per Formosa, from Tamsui, &c., Messrs. Thornhill, J. Zatt, Head, and Hickie, Mrs. and Master Edwards.

Per Sachsen, from Hongkong, from Bremen, Messrs. Fr. Moller and H. Schmidt; from Genoa, Messrs. Fritz Merz and Arth. Klein; from Southampton, Messrs. J. A. Morris, H. E. Allen, E. J. Ray, and J. W. Bark; from Naples, Mr. H. F. Bosman; from Colombo, Mr. R. D. Oldham; from Singapore, Messrs. Tan Ship Yack, Ross Park, Mr. and Mrs. Hochstat, Messrs. L. May, G. Rahoff, J. Loewenthal, and S. Gelansky; for Shanghai, from Bremen, Messrs. Fr. Schnock, Emilie Shari, Otto Aschtranner, and Fritz Lubben; from Antwerp, Mr. Herm. Vogel; from Genoa, Messrs. Jul. Puls, F. J. van Pelt, Jos. Stangier, Jos. Bunker, Otto Mattiat, Ernst Witte, H. Meyer, H. Sandberg, Alfr. v. Krzycki, Herm. Brickner, Jos. Breier, Mrs. Wu, Messrs. Fr. Muller, Gust. Kultzan, and Mrs. Fr. Mentz; from Southampton, Mr. Squiers, Miss M. Nazer, Messrs. J. Youngson, T. McCarthy, John C. Koye, H. C. Manchau, and E. E. Butler; from Naples, Messrs. H. Gartner, R. Wendt, G. Kuhns, and Rev. A. M. Sherman; from Colombo, Mr. N. Wup; from Singapore, Mr. Kee Shing.

Per Kumsang, from Singapore, &c., Messrs. J. V. Nimmo, R. H. Glover, M.D., Mr. and Mrs. Li Kai Hoi and 624 Chinese.

Per Thales, from Swatow, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, and Mr. Stein.

Per Kanagawa Maru, from Japan, Mr. Ros.

Per Kosa Maru, from Nagasaki, Messrs. Rollinson, Gale, Yoshinaga, S. Lee, H. Franklin, Nakashiba and Yamamura.

Per Canton, from Foochow, for London, Mrs. G. E. Burgoyne, Messrs. Stockman and A. Jackson.

Per Tritos, from Saigon, 121 Chinese.

Per Phra Chom Kiao, from Bangkok, &c., H.E. and Lady Phya Ritherong and 2 children, and Mr. Livang Sanpra Kitch Precha.

Per Yawata Maru, from Australia, for Hongkong, Right Rev. F. R. Graves, Messrs. M. Sandeck, H. F. Seymour, Lieut. C. J. Plunkett, Rev. Santiago Paya, Rev. Eugene Mingdes, Messrs. G. F. Hoskins, J. G. Roley, H. Morrison, A. Cropper, M. N. Paliakoff, W. Green, F. Williams, J. Dillon, and J. D. Hunsaker; for Shanghai, Mr. Charles Gracotti; for Japan, Colonel and Mrs. Denby, Mr. Worcester, Capt. Tokizawa, Mr. Denby, Miss L. Dening, Mrs. Terry, Miss Terry, Miss M. Terry, Miss S. Terry, Miss L. Terry, Master Terry, Mr. and Mrs. Vanuxem, Miss Vanuxem, Miss F. Vanuxem, Mr. Hugo Wilkins, Rev. A. Adamson, Messrs. George Moore, G. F. Armstrong, and Gassie.

Per China, from San Francisco, &c., Dr. and Mrs. P. K. O'Brien, Mrs. Wenyon, Miss K. N. Fleeson, Mrs. Gorham, Mrs. C. H. Sleeper and child, Mrs. C. P. Hanes, Capt. E. D. Scott, Messrs. J. May, H. Banker, Mr. and Mrs. Gomez, Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Patterson, Messrs. J. Pon-tonjee, D. Nowrajee, Master de Souza, Messrs. F. B. Jones, A. Counts, J. Rindie, J. McMurtrie, P. Hoffman, C. Stockwell, Major W. R. Little, Messrs. A. Forrest, L. E. Bennett, Master Bennett, Miss Glassford, Miss McGilvary, Mrs. R. N. Kenningham, Mr. H. George, Mrs. Wills, Mr. G. W. Marsh, Mrs. J. Sanger, Mrs. J. W. Withrington, and Miss F. Fuller.

Per Eastern, from Australia, Mrs. J. T. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Max Mort, Mr. J. A. Cockaedge, Mr. and Mrs. Bayley, Miss Calder, Miss Lowe, Miss Twynham, Miss H. Scott, Miss A. Scott, Mr. W. Davis, Mrs. James Walker, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Pugh, Misses Pugh (2), Messrs. G. Sellar, C. L. Johnson, P. Eugenes dos Santos Frein, Joss Santos Perinx Josdim, Joaquine de Costa Bello, Libostoo de Costa Bello, D. Caselota L. de Costa Bello, D. Enginex Marquis Nery.

DEPARTED.

Per Bengal, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Messrs. N. Ruchwaldy, B. Paster, P. Meijie, and Gonzalez; for Colombo, Mr. S. Haughton, Master-Gunner E. and Mrs. Tharpe; for Marseilles, Mr. E. Kellner, Dr. and Mrs. Thomson and 3 children; for London, Mr. C. Penticost and children, and Mr. P. M. Millar.

Per Coromandel, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Messrs. H. St. John Knight, T. Ross, Col. A. R. Fraser, and Mr. J. Nasa.

Per Rosetta, from Hongkong, for Nagasaki, Messrs. Correard, Kannapel, Yasuaki and child; for Kobe, Mr. C. E. Richardas; for Yokohama, Mr. C. E. Pierce.

Per Gaelic, for Shanghai, Mr. P. M. Mollendorf, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Boyle; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Nolker, and Mr. J. P. O'Neill; for San Francisco, Mr. J. H. Benedict, Miss Virginia Craven, Mr. James H. Love, Col. J. W. Pope, Mr. H. M. Martin, Mr. Lai Tai Wing, Dr. H. D. Wilson, Messrs. Lee Shun, F. G. Bossheimer, J. W. Terry, Geo. W. Mehringer, Geo. W. Akerman, W. W. Coggino, and A. Funk; for London, Messrs. T. Greidanus, and K. Gadelino.

Per Yuensang, for Manila, Messrs. Florencio G. Oliva and R. Turner, Mrs. H. Bishop, Dr. E. B. Merchant, Messrs. Jenkins, H. C. Streeter, C. S. P. Franklin, J. H. Hilbert, Mrs. E. B. Gose, Lieut. J. H. Bowen, U.S.N., Mrs. W. S. Biddle and infant, and Miss Blanche Pond.

Per Sandakan, for Sandakan, Mr. D. M. Mackenzie.

Per Sachsen, for Shanghai, from Bremen, Messrs. F. Schnock, E. Schaaf, O. Aschtranner, and F. Lubben; from Antwerp, Mr. H. Vogel; from Southampton, Messrs. Squiers and J. C. Kaye, Misses M. Nazer, Y. Youngson, T. McCarthy, and Mr. E. E. Buller; from Genoa, Mrs. Mentz, Mrs. Muller, Messrs. Gust. Kultzan, J. Puls, J. Y. van Pelt, J. Stangier, J. Bunker O. Mattiat, E. Witte, H. Meyer, H. Sandberg, A. von Krzycki, H. Brickner, J. Breier, and Mrs. Wu; from Naples, Messrs. H. Gartner, R. Zandt, and Rev. A. M. Sherman; from Colombo, Mr. A. Weiss; from Singapore, Mr. Kee Shing; from Hongkong, Mrs. E. Plaschke, Mr. and Mrs. Sachse, Rev. W. H. Lingle, Messrs. J. Thyen, T. Bogliano, and A. Ploos van Amstel.

Per Hohenzollern, for Yokohama, from Southampton—Mr. E. Y. Ry; from Singapore, Mr. Ross Park; from Hongkong, Mr. L. Snidter.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Candia, British str., 4,195, Haughton, Sept. 19, P. & O. S. N. Co
 China, German steamer, 1,113, Voss, Sept. 22, Siemens & Co
 China, Amr. str., 3,187, Seabury, Sept. 21, P. M. S. S. Co
 Chiyuen, Chinese str., 1,211, Jamieson, Sept. 17, Chinese
 Chwanhan, British str., 1,282, Messer, Sept. 20, Bradley & Co
 Diamante, British str., 1,238, Tayler, Sept. 17, Shewan, Tomes & Co
 Eastern, British str., 3,600, Ellis, Sept. 21, Gibb, Livingston & Co
 Empress of Japan, British str., 5,904, Bowles, Sept. 12, C. P. R. Co
 Hailoong, British str., 783, Robson, Sept. 22, Douglas-Lapraik & Co
 Hating, French steamer, 745, Jeussen, Sept. 22, A. R. Marty
 Hongkong Maru, Jap. str., 3,385, Filmer, Sept. 13, Toyo Kisen Kaisha
 Indus, French str., 6,230, Duchateau, Sept. 22, Messageries Maritimes
 Java, British steamer, 2,632, Gordon, Sept. 22, P. & O. S. N. Co
 Kosa Maru, Jap. str., 1,418, Nagao, Sept. 21, Nippon Yusen Kaisha
 Kamsang, British str., 2,078, Payne, Sept. 19, Jardine, Matheson & Co
 Legaspi, Spanish steamer, 565, Tribar, Sept. 4, Order
 Nanyang, German str., 983, Lehmann, Sept. 19, Douglas Lapraik & Co
 Phra Chom Klao, British str., 1,011, Fowler, Sept. 21, Chinese
 Pisa, German steamer, 1,888, Fondt, Sept. 22, Carlowitz & Co
 Serbia, German str., 2,377, Ostermann, Sept. 19, Siemens & Co
 Suevia, German steamer, 2,662, Forck, Sept. 14, Siemens & Co
 Sungkiang, British str., 1,021, Moore, Sept. 21, Butterfield & Swire
 Talleo, German steamer, 828, Calender, Sept. 20, Shewan, Tomes & Co
 Taisang, British str., 1,544, Sawyer, Sept. 16, Jardine, Matheson & Co
 Taiyuan, British str., 1,460, Nelson, Sept. 3, Butterfield & Swire
 Tamsui Maru, Jap. str., 1,075, Nagata, Sept. 22, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
 Triton, German steamer, 1,433, Larsen, Sept. 21, Siemens & Co
 Yawata Maru, Jap. str., 2,367, Moses, Sept. 21, Nippon Yusen Kaisha

SAILING VESSELS.

Challenger, Amr. ship, 1,428, Gould, Sept. 12, Arnold, Karberg & Co
 Etha Rickmers, Ger. ship, 1,754, Beneke, Sept. 22, Arnold, Karberg & Co
 Gov. Robie, Amr. ship, 1,627, Nichols, Aug. 21, Standard Oil Co
 Hutton Hall, British ship, 1,989, Thurber, Sept. 5, Order
 Josephus, Amr. ship, 1,347, Gilkey, Aug. 30, Standard Oil Co
 May Flint, Amr. ship, 3,576, Banfield, Sept. 20, Standard Oil Co
 Retriever, British schooner, 96, Parker, Sept. 8, Order
 St. David, Amr. ship, 1,400, Lyons, Aug. 15, Order
 Simla, British 4-m. bark, 2,487, Huestis, Aug. 25, Order

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Alacrity, despatch-boat, 2,000 h.p., Capt. Smith Dorrier, cruising
 Algerine, sloop, 6 guns, 1,100 h.p., Comdr. E. J. W. Slade, at Yokohama
 Aurora, cruiser, 12 guns, 8,500 h.p., Captain Bayly, at Hakodate
 Barden, battleship, 14 guns, 9,000 h.p., Cap. Hon. S. C. J. Colville, C.B., cruising
 Bonaventura, cruiser, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Comdr. R. A. J. Montgomerie, C.B., at Hongkong
 Briak, cruiser, 6 guns, 5,600 h.p., Capt. Wrey, at Shanghai
 Centurion, flag-ship, 14 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. J. R. Jellicoe, at Yokohama
 Daphne, sloop, 8 guns, 1,400 h.p., Comdr. C. Winnington-Ingram, at Hakodate

Esk, gun-boat, 3 guns, 200 h.p., Lient. and Comdr. C. Chadwick, at Shanghai
 Fame, torpedo-boat destroyer, 6 guns, 5,700 h.p., Lient. and Comdr. Roger Keyes, cruising
 Firebrand, gun-boat, 4 guns, 360 h.p., in reserve, at Hongkong
 Handy, torpedo-boat destroyer, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., in reserve, at Hongkong
 Hart, torpedo-boat destroyer, 6 guns, 4,000 h.p., in reserve, at Hongkong
 Hermione, cruiser, 10 guns, 7,000 h.p., Captain Callaghan, at Yokohama
 Humber, storeship, Comdr. H. J. Davison, at Hongkong
 Iphigenia, cruiser, 8 guns, 7,000 h.p., Capt. H. N. Dudding, cruising
 Linnet, gun-vessel, 2 guns, 870 h.p. Com Wm W. Smythe, cruising
 Orlando, cruiser, 12 guns, 8,500 h.p., Capt. J. H. T. Burke, at Nagasaki
 Peacock, gunboat, 6 guns, 720 h.p., Lient. Comdr. P. S. St. John, at Manila
 Phoenix, sloop, 6 guns, 1,100 h.p., Capt. R. P. Cochran, at Singapore
 Pigmy, gunboat, 6 guns, 720 h.p., Lient. Comdr. C. J. F. Green, at Hankow
 Plover, gunboat, 6 guns, 720 h.p., Lient. Comdr. C. V. de M. Cowper, at Weihaiwei
 Rattler, gunboat, 6 guns, 600 h.p., Lient. Hon. G. A. Hardinge, at Yokohama
 Sandpiper, river gunboat, 2 guns, Lient. and Comdr. Carr, on West River
 Swift, gun-vessel, 2 guns, 870 h.p., Commander C. W. Winnington-Ingram, at Hongkong
 Tamar, receiving ship, Commodore Francis Powell, C.B., at Hongkong
 Tweed, gunboat, 3 guns, 200 h.p., in reserve, at Hongkong
 Undaunted, armoured cruiser, 12 guns, 5,500 h.p., Capt. A. C. Clarke, cruising
 Victorious, battleship, 16 guns, 10,000 h.p., Captain A. Schomberg, at Yokohama
 Waterwitch, surveying ship, 450 h.p., Lient. Comdr. W. Pudsey Dawson, at Foochow
 Whiting, torpedo-boat destroyer, 6 guns, 5,900 h.p., Lient. and Comdr. Kelly, cruising
 Wivern, coast defence ship, armoured, 4 guns, 1,000 h.p., at Hongkong
 Woodcock, gunboat, 2 guns, 560 h.p., Lient. and Comdr. Watson, at Ichang
 Woodlark, gunboat, 2 guns, 550 h.p., on Yangtze

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

Admiral Korniloff, Russian protected cruiser, 36 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. Jakovlev, at Nagasaki
 Aleout, Russian gunboat, 8 guns, 1,200 h.p., Capt. Eliskiy, at Vladivostok
 Aspic, French gunboat, 6 guns, 453 h.p., Capt. Journet, at Bangkok
 Baltimore, American protected cruiser, 10 guns, 10,064 h.p., Capt. N. M. Dyer, at Manila
 Bennington, American gunboat, 6 guns, 2,436 h.p., Capt. Taussig, at Hongkong
 Bobra, Russian gun-vessel, 13 guns, 1,150 h.p., Capt. Dobrovolsky, at Nagasaki
 Buffalo, Amr. cruiser, 6 guns, 3,600 h.p., Comdr. J. N. Hemphill, at Manila
 Callao, American gunboat, 1 gun, 55 h.p., Lient. B. Tappan, at Manila
 Castine, American gunboat, 8 guns, 2,119 h.p., Comdr. S. W. Very, at Manila
 Celtic, American supply ship, 1,890 h.p., Lient. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch, at Manila
 Charleston, Amr. protected cruiser, 8 guns, 6,666 h.p., Capt. W. H. Whiting, at Manila
 Concord, Amr. g.-bt., 6 guns, 3,405 h.p., Com. A. Walker, at Manila
 Culgoa, American supply ship, 2,350 h.p., Lient. Comdr. J. W. Carlin, at Manila
 D'Entrecasteaux, French flagship, 14 guns, 13,500 h.p., Capt. de Maroll, at Saigon
 Descartes, French cruiser, Capt. M. Bernard, at Foochow
 Deutschland, German cruiser, 8,000 h.p., Capt. Muller, at Kiaochau
 Dimitri Donaskoy, Russian armoured cruiser, 34 guns, 7,000 h.p., Com. Sharon, at Vladivostok
 Don Juan de Austria, Amr. monitor, Captain Rowin, at Hongkong
 Eclairer, French gunboat, 8 guns, 2,050 h.p., Captain Texier, at Along
 Elba, Italian cruiser, 18 guns, Capt. Ceccani, at Nagasaki
 Etna, Italian cruiser, Capt. Giovanni Giosello, at Nagasaki
 Gaidamak, Russian torpedo boat, 18 guns, 3,500 h.p., Captain Serebrenniff, at Vladivostok
 Gefion, German cruiser, 10 guns, 9,000 h.p., Capt. Rollmann, at Kiaochau
 Glacier, Amr. supply ship, Comdr. C. H. Arnold, at Manila
 Gremiatschy, Russian armoured cruiser, 12 guns, 2,000 h.p., Capt. Miklashevsky, at P. Arthur
 Helena, American gunboat, 8 guns, 1,988 h.p., Capt. W. T. Swinburn, at Manila
 Hertha, German cruiser, 20 guns, 10,000 h.p., Captain von Usedom, at Yokohama
 Iltis, German gunboat, 10 guns, — h.p., Capt. H. H. Lans, at Kiaochau
 Irene, German cruiser, 22 guns, 8,000 h.p., Capt. Obenheimer, at Foochow
 Isla de Luzon, Amr. cruiser, Captain Rowan, at Hongkong
 Isla de Cuba, Amr. cruiser, Captain Gyles, at Hongkong
 Jaguar, German cruiser, Captain Kinderling, at —
 Jean Bart, French cruiser, 10 guns, 8,000 h.p., Capt. Auber, at Nagasaki
 Kaiserin Augusta, German cruiser, 20 guns, 14,030 h.p., Capt. Gulich, at Yokohama
 Kaiserin Elizabeth, Austrian cruiser, 23 guns, 8,000 h.p., Capt. von Wellstaet, at Nagasaki
 Kersaint, French gun-vessel, 13 guns, 2,200 h.p., Capt. de la Motte du Portail, at Saigon
 Korevets, Russian cruiser, 9 guns, 2,150 h.p., Capt. Sillmann, at Port Arthur
 Liberal, Portuguese gunboat, 3 guns, 500 h.p., Comdr. Cunha Lima, at Hongkong
 Lion, French gunboat, Captain Amet, 4 guns, 500 h.p., at Shanghai
 Mandjour, Russian cruiser, 14 guns, 1,400 h.p., Captain Yakovlev, at Vladivostok
 Manila, American gunboat, 2 guns, 750 h.p., Lient. Comdr. F. Singer, at Manila
 Marco Polo, Italian cruiser, 22 guns, 10,000 h.p., Captain Ed. Incarnato, at Singapore
 Moeve, German gunboat, Captain Merten, at Amoy
 Monadnock, Amr. double-turret monitor, 6 guns, 3,000 h.p., Capt. Nichols, at Manila
 Monocacy, American cruiser, 6 guns, 850 h.p., Comdr. Geo. A. Bicknell, at Shanghai
 Monterey, Amr. double-turret monitor, 4 guns, 5,244 h.p., Com. E. H. C. Lentze, at Manila
 Navarin, Russian battleship, 2 guns, 1,150 h.p., Captain Yenish, at Nagasaki
 Oregon, American battle-ship, 16 guns, 1,119 h.p., Capt. A. S. Barker, at Manila
 Otavany, Russian armoured cruiser, 12 guns, 2,500 h.p., Com. Coprianoff, at Nagasaki
 Pamiat Azova, Russian armoured cr., 36 guns, 8,000 h.p., Capt. Nidermiller, at Vladivostok
 Pascal, French cruiser, 14 guns, 8,500 h.p., Capt. de Bretzel, at Nagasaki
 Petrel, Amr. gunboat, 4 guns, 1,095 h.p., Com. G. C. Cornwell, at Manila
 Piemonte, Italian cruiser, 12 guns, 12,000 h.p., Captain F. Giuliani, at Shanghai
 Princeton, American gunboat, 6 guns, 800 h.p., Comdr. Knot, at Ningpo
 Rossia, Russian cruiser, Capt. Domojiroff, 22 guns, 14,500 h.p., at Vladivostok
 Rurik, Russian flagship, 48 guns, 13,500 h.p., Com. Haupt, at Nagasaki
 Silatch, Russian gunboat, 4 guns, 1,200 h.p., Capt. Barranoff, at Vladivostok
 Sissoi Veliky, Russian battleship, 14 guns, 8,500 h.p., Capt. Mollas, at Port Arthur
 Sivoutch, Russian gunboat, 13 guns, 1,200 h.p., Capt. Niedermuller, at Shanghai
 Stromboli, Italian monitor, 36 guns, Captain Bregante, at Shanghai
 Surprise, French gunboat, 2 guns, 900 h.p., Capt. Plessix, at Saigon
 Vanban, French cruiser, 11 guns, 4,560 h.p., Captain Blondel, at Kwongchau Wan
 Vladimir Monomach, Russian cruiser, 16 guns, Captain Prince Ouchtomsky, at Nagasaki
 Vсадnik, Russian torpedo-boat, 18 guns, 1,560 h.p., Capt. Bogulia, at Vladivostok
 Yorktown, American gunboat, 6 guns, 2,392 h.p., Comdr. C. B. Sperry, at Manila
 Yosemite, American cruiser, 10 guns, 8,500 h.p., Captain Ide, at Singapore
 Zabiaka, Russian cruiser, 20 guns, 2,000 h.p., Capt. Shkuff, at Port Arthur